

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 1.

SWIFT ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of stockholders of Swift & Company was held in Chicago on Thursday. According to the annual reports read, in the fiscal year ended September 30, \$2,500,000 was added to the surplus account, which is equal to 5 per cent. on the new capital of \$50,000,000. The usual dividends of 7 per cent. were also paid. The surplus is \$12,496,000.

The gross business for the year was much in excess of \$200,000,000. The increase in quick assets amounted to \$15,533,732. The report gives Swift stock a book value of 125. In his report Treasurer L. A. Carton says:

"The improvement of our plant has engaged our attention largely in the preceding twelve months and we have done a business of considerably over \$200,000,000 during the last year. To do this amount we slaughtered 9,222,839 animals and shipped 112,760 carloads, which does not include sales from plants not requiring railroad equipment to deliver. To produce and sell these goods we expended in wages and salaries over \$19,000,000."

The old officers and directors were re-elected, including Louis F. Swift, president; Edward F. Swift, vice president; D. E. Hartwell, secretary; L. A. Carton, treasurer.

CUDAHY INCREASES CAPITAL STOCK.

Announcement was made this week of an increase in the capital stock of the Cudahy Packing Company from \$7,000,000 to \$12,000,000. This enlargement of capital is said to be necessary to enable the company to better handle its rapidly increasing business. According to the financial report published in The National Provisioner recently, for the year ending September 1 last, the earnings of the company were something over 11 per cent on the basis of the old capitalization. The company has assets aggregating \$20,000,000, and a surplus account of nearly \$4,000,000.

ANNUAL SLAUGHTERS AT CHICAGO.

According to official reports slaughters of livestock at the Chicago packing plants during 1906 aggregated 1,976,252 cattle, 389,944 calves, 5,532,457 hogs and 3,464,176 sheep. This was a falling off in cattle and hogs and an increase in calves and sheep, as compared to 1905. The value of animals slaughtered was in excess of that of 1905, however. High hog prices had a good deal to do with this, though good cattle cost high.

HELP MEAT LAW ENFORCEMENT

Many New Rulings Obtained by Meat Packers' Association

As a result of the several conferences between officials of the Department of Agriculture and officers of the American Meat Packers' Association during the past sixty days, Secretary Wilson has made many rulings and issued numerous instructions to meat inspectors which will be of the greatest benefit to the trade, both in facilitating business and in remedying injustices under the new law. They will also have the effect of causing the government's inspection machinery to move more smoothly, and do away with friction caused by actions of subordinate inspectors who had not yet acquired a clear idea of their duties and powers.

Many of the rulings have been published in The National Provisioner. A number of these points were outlined last week. Much of the matter passed on has not been made public in formal bulletins of the Department of Agriculture, but has been promulgated in personal instructions to inspectors and in communications to the American Meat Packers' Association.

There are some points which are yet unsettled, notably the question of sour meats, and the all-important matter of compelling packers to pay for livestock condemned before slaughter. The trade contends that the man who markets a diseased animal should be made to stand the loss when it is condemned before killing, instead of forcing the slaughterer to pay meat prices for what he has to send to the fertilizer tank. The association suggested that the Secretary of Agriculture make rules requiring the tagging of animals at point of shipment, so that source of disease as well as ownership might be traced. Secretary Wilson decides that he has no power to do this, and suggests that a law must be passed providing for it. The association will try to find authority in the existing law for such action. As to the wholesomeness of so-called "sour" meats, both the department and the association will make scientific investigations on the subject.

Rulings of the department not yet made public, which are all of the greatest interest to the trade, are made known in the following bulletin of the American Meat Packers' Association:

BULLETIN NO. 13.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, has informed this office of the

following additional rulings on regulations in reply to suggestions and requests made by your "Committee to Confer with Government Officials":

The new law requires each piece of meat inspected and passed to be marked, and so far as possible this must be done. It is admitted that it is not practicable or even possible to mark all pieces, and small cuts and pieces which it is impossible to mark and which are to be shipped into interstate commerce may have only the containers marked. Continuous effort is being made to find an effective and simple way of marking, in order that the objections raised to ink may be overcome. The public, who pay the cost of inspection, have a right to know what meats have been inspected and passed, as it is known that many persons are desirous of buying only such meats.

The use of gelatine labels will largely overcome the objection which has been made to the smearing of the meats. In the case of pork these labels can be effectively used when applied to the hogs before they are chilled. A small label is being prepared for the sake of economy and in order that more pieces can be marked.

The ante-mortem inspection must be confined to animals that have been purchased for slaughter, and when animals have been condemned upon such inspection they must proceed to the establishments that have bought them. The law and regulations providing that animals condemned on ante-mortem inspection shall be slaughtered separately may be construed to mean that such animals may be slaughtered either at the commencement or at the close of the killing, in the forenoon or the afternoon; or, in the case of cattle, a separate rail may be reserved upon which animals may be slaughtered at any time during the day. This is considered necessary in order to avoid unnecessary cruelty in the case of injured animals.

General practices about the establishment which are considered objectionable from a sanitary standpoint should be referred to the inspector in charge and by him taken up with the management, and if not corrected then referred to this office. Inspectors on the floor may at once stop the use of soiled or contaminated or diseased meats and require employees of the establishment to observe sanitary rules. In case of the refusal of employees of the establishment to comply with the above, inspectors are authorized to condemn meats rendered unsanitary. Valid complaints against offensive or arrogant acts of Government employees will be held confidential, but if investigation proves their truth such employees will be disciplined.

So far as practicable all establishments doing an interstate business shall have inspection. During the "rush" exemption was granted, to avoid tying up trade, to establish-

ments which should be required to have inspection. This matter is being continuously watched and wherever the facts warrant inspection takes the place of exemption.

Rules governing ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection are quite complete and their enforcement is made as uniform as possible.

The use of covered wagons which can be sealed for deliveries between establishments is considered the simplest and safest method of making such transfers and is also insisted upon for sanitary reasons.

The use of sour meats is now covered by instructions in a general way, and a thorough and scientific investigation has been commenced in order to ascertain the wholesomeness of such products.

The pure food law does not cover domestic meats and no guarantee other than the inspection legend is necessary.

The tagging of animals before they are shipped to market centers, in order that in case of condemnation the disease may be traced to point of origin, is an excellent suggestion and one which the department would be glad to enforce were it possible to do so. There is no law, however, under which the department could enforce this measure. Federal and State legislation must be had before such a practice can be adopted.

Sunday slaughtering should only be performed in cases of great emergency.

Hogs' heads when used for lard shall be cleaned of hair and dirt, split and thoroughly washed before they are tanked. Hogs' feet when used for lard shall not include the hoofs and the tissues of the interdigital spaces.

The committee is endeavoring to secure modifications of several of these rulings, but as a whole they are considered fair and the terms of the law require most of them.

Secretary Wilson has repeatedly stated his belief that our suggestion to tag the animals for identification is a good one, but he cannot find authority in law for putting it into operation. The committee is investigating the subject with a view to finding authority in the present law if possible, rather than to ask for new legislation.

For the purpose of securing as much information as possible, the committee has requested several expert packinghouse chemists to make investigation of sour meats with a view to determining their wholesomeness or otherwise and this information will be offered to Secretary Wilson in deciding whether such meats may be passed.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, Secretary.

New York, Jan. 4, 1907.

FLOCKS INCREASE AND WOOL CLIP IS GREATER

The wool production in this country has reached a total of 312,097,518 pounds, as against 299,309,853 pounds in 1905, according to the annual review of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter. The total number of sheep in the country is 40,710,557, as against 40,227,000 in 1905, exclusive of lambs. The average weight per fleece has increased slightly, being 6.61 pounds, as against 6.39 pounds last year.

The figures show a slight increase both in the number of sheep and in the amount of wool produced, the total number of sheep, not including lambs, at the spring shearing being 40,710,557, as against 40,227,000 in 1905; and the total wool production reaches 312,097,518 pounds, as against 299,309,853 pounds last year, or an increase of over 12,000,000 pounds.

The wool production has thus reached a larger aggregate than has been seen since 1902, when it was 324,107,462 pounds, but the increase during the past year has amounted to only a little over 4 per cent. It would have been larger except for the high prices of mutton and lamb, which have naturally led to more selling and slaughter of sheep. Wool has remained high throughout the year, with only slight declines in certain grades and descriptions, and this, of course, has been an inducement for many of the sheep men to enlarge the size of their flocks, which, together with generally favorable weather conditions, has resulted in the very slight increase referred to. In isolated instances there were some severe losses last year, but they cut a small figure comparatively, and, generally speaking, the sheep had good feed and went into winter quarters in good condition, coming out with large, well-grown and strong fleeces, the abundance of rain in many sections insuring clean and light shrinkage clips. In some parts of Idaho, as well as in certain sections of Montana, the wools were not in quite as good condition as they were in 1905, and the Oregon wools also were of heavier shrinkage in many localities, but, taken as a whole, the territorial wools have been light and attractive,

well grown and of good character. The fleece wools grown east of the Mississippi River have about equaled last year's in general shrinkage and conditions. A feature of the showing is the generally increased weight per fleece, owing partly to the breeding up to larger bodied sheep.

The tendency generally is toward longer fleeces—sheep which produce more wool—and this tendency is reflected in a slight increase in the average weight per fleece of the whole country, which is 6.61 pounds this year as against 6.39 pounds last year. Sheep of the same breed produce more wool than in former years, freedom from disease and a more scientific recognition of the conditions under which sheep can best be raised and maintained contributing to the production of sheep whose bodies are larger and whose fleeces are denser and better grown.

It will be noted that the number of sheep and amount of the wool clip in New England have increased slightly during the past year. The same is true of the Middle States, with a few exceptions. Texas shows a slight increase, and in most of the territories there has been a slight increase. But when the increased consumption of wool in this country is taken into account, due to the enlarged needs of a growing and prosperous nation, the increase in the wool product cuts but little figure, being no greater than the amount which has been sold a number of times in one week in the Boston market alone.

A year ago attention was called to the fact that since 1903, when the wool clip was affected by increased winter losses to the extent of about 28,000,000 pounds, the tendency had been toward recuperation, and it was stated that if the price of wool continued high this tendency toward increased flocks might become more pronounced than it had been, and barring unfavorable weather conditions the increase in 1906 would very likely be more than that of 1905. The course of events has justified this view of the situation, for the increase this year of over 12,000,000 pounds in

the wool clip compares with an increase in 1905 over the previous year of only about 3,500,000 pounds.

PURE FOOD LAW IN EFFECT.

The federal pure food law went into effect January 1. The Department of Agriculture was given an appropriation of \$250,000 to enforce the law for the first year, and has started to organize its force of food inspectors and food chemists. This force will not compare with the force which the Bureau of Animal Industry has organized to carry out the meat inspection law, and it is doubtful if it will be able to reach a state of efficiency at all comparable with the latter. Food inspectors will try to keep an eye on all interstate products, foods, drugs and liquors, and collect samples of those under suspicion for the force of chemists to analyze.

Meats and meat products are not affected by the law in any way, except imported meats. Cottonseed oil and cottonseed food products not combined with animal ingredients come under the food law, and the label regulations require that where cotton oil is used it must be specified on the label. Rulings have been made in several States, however, under State laws, that cottonseed oil may lawfully be labeled "salad oil."

Harmful preservatives are prohibited under the food law, and it is understood that the authorities will rule out borax and all other preservatives except salt, sugar, vinegar, etc. The law does not specifically prohibit any preservative, and in a court proceeding it would be necessary for the government to show that any preservative was actually harmful in order to sustain its prohibition.

SWIFT OREGON PLANT BEGUN.

Preliminary work on the site of the new \$2,000,000 packing plant of Swift & Company at Portland, Ore., has been commenced. The plant will be built on water front lands to be filled in, and the work of dredging deep channels and filling in has already begun. A Portland dispatch describing the work says: The Swift plant will be the largest on the western side of the continent, and the only complete packing plant in the world having the perfection of transportation facilities the Portland plant will possess. Besides three transcontinental railroads running their cars into it, the plant will have docks at which ocean-going ships may load cargoes of cured meats and all the by-products of a packing plant for shipment to the Orient, Alaska, Hawaii and South America.

The site acquired comprises 2,000 acres, and has five miles of deep water frontage. The plant will cost more than \$2,000,000, and its construction will probably require the greater part of the new year. Ultimately the plant will have a daily capacity of 2,000 cattle, 4,000 sheep and 2,000 hogs. It will include, besides the killing and packing departments, stock yards and feeding pens, a tannery, soap factory, glue factory, fertilizer factory, etc.

READ THE AUTHORITIES.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, Produce Exchange, New York.

HIGH WATER MARK OF MEAT PRICES IN GERMANY

Exclusion of Foreign Meats Has Caused Shortage and Put Meats Out of Reach of Average Consumer—Almost Nothing Now Imported—An Empty Concession on Danish Pork—Prices of Meats and Offal.

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

HAMBURG, December 26, 1906.—It seems as if the high prices for meats in Germany during the last two years have checked the demand and decreased consumption of meats. Imports since March 1, 1906, have been very small, and at present amount to nearly nothing, with the exception of some fresh beef arriving from Holland and Denmark, and occasionally a few hundred carcasses weekly from England. These carcasses from England are from North American cattle, the importation of which is forbidden in Germany, both alive and dead.

Fresh pork will be allowed again from Denmark, after it has been forbidden for 12 years, but nothing will come of this concession, as the expenses are too high. All fresh meats, both from cattle and swine, have to pay duty and inspection fees of 3½ cents an American pound. The freight from Denmark from a station not farther than 150 miles from Hamburg is about half a cent a pound, so that the Danish or Dutch slaughterhouse has expenses of 4¼ cents per American pound, to which is to be added the commission on our market. The price which at present would be obtained for fresh dressed hogs from Denmark or Holland would be 120 pf. a kilo. The expenses, including commission, would be 40 pf. per kilo, which means 80 pf. per kilo net to the shipper. Pigs of 200 lbs. live weight are worth at present in Denmark 95 marks per 100 kilos, dressed weight, and therefore the opening of the German border for fresh-dressed Danish pigs is a mere farce!

This is all our German government had done for the people when the liberal and socialist parties brought in an interpellation last week in parliament. Meanwhile, the German parliament, the Reichstag, has been dissolved by the Kaiser, with the approval of the federal council, and we shall have elections January 25 and February 2. We do not think that there will be much change as a result of these elections.

Prices for hogs in Germany are between 122 and 130 marks, dressed weight, in Hamburg and Berlin, but we are sure that the price will again go up in January to 140 marks per 100 kilos.

It is very probable that imports of pork-products after January will take place from

Eastern and Southeastern Europe, as long prices there are very low and the expenses for salted pork products could be paid. They are about 44 marks per 100 kilos, duty and inspection fees. Salted meats have to pay a higher duty than fresh meats, and boneless meats, with the exception of fat backs, a still higher duty.

Cattle are very dear; best native steers cost 150 to 165 marks per 100 kilos, dressed weight, offal of course for the buyer; but anyhow it is a very high price.

The offal of cattle and swine, the intestines, have reached a tremendously high price in our country. Fresh beef livers are quoted at 140 pf. a kilo, and fresh pig livers up to 2 marks a kilo. Fresh scalded beef tripe and stomachs, without any fat, cost 50 marks 100 kilos, and the demand is always greater than the production. Fresh beef hearts bring 70 pf. a kilo, and fresh cattle lungs 40 pf. a kilo. Fresh hog lungs, with heart, so-called lights, bring more than 10 cents each, and no skirt meat or fat is left on.

Fresh and fresh salted pig tongues of average pigs bring 15 cents each, and fresh beef tongues cost \$1 to \$1.25 trimmed. Pigs' feet, fresh and salted, are sold in the retail stores to the public at 5 cents an American pound, and the same price is paid for ears. Smoked pig heads, square cut, which are consumed at this time of the year, bring 25 cents a kilo.

There is no competition for such articles, the import of which in fresh is entirely forbidden. Fresh meats are only permitted from Austria, from where we get nothing; from Holland, from where we get very little, and hereafter it will be permitted from Denmark, but nothing will come. Only fresh beef is coming, no fresh dressed pigs. The import of fresh meats from all other countries is forbidden.

All depends now on the negotiations for a commercial treaty between the United States and Germany. If you do not succeed in lowering our high duties for meats no imports of meats will take place again. The duty for livestock will permit an import, and if your envoys do not get a rebate in the German duties, they will have to insist on having live American cattle again allowed under the same conditions as England allows the importation.

INFLUENCE OF COOKING ON VALUE OF MEATS

The total proportion of raw meat which is soluble in cold water is considerable, the average showing that the cold water extract contains about 2.3 per cent proteid, 1 per cent nitrogenous extractives, 1.6 per cent non-nitrogenous extractives, 0.7 per cent nitrogen and 0.8 per cent ash. None of the fat present in the meat is dissolved by cold water.

Meats cooked by boiling are less soluble in cold water than are raw meats. The different methods commonly followed in cooking meat in hot water vary somewhat as to the time and temperature of cooking, but the resulting cooked meats are quite similar as regards composition and also as regards the

proportion of their constituents which are soluble in cold water. Meats cooked by dry heat, as in roasting, broiling, sautéing, and frying, are on an average 2.4 times more soluble in water than boiled meats, but are only a little more than half as soluble as raw meats.

The more pronounced flavor of meats cooked by dry heat, as compared with those cooked in hot water, is without doubt due to the larger proportion of soluble constituents which the former contains. As regards the losses in weight when meat is cooked in hot water, the average values show that it is equal to from 10 to 50 per cent of the total

weight of the fresh meat used, the average being about 34 per cent. The fatter kinds and cuts of meat lose less water, proteid and mineral matters, but more fat than leaner kinds of meat. The proportion of nutrients extracted in the broth is directly proportional to the length of time and the temperature of the cooking period.

Different cuts of some kinds of meat behave differently as regards the nature and amount of the losses they sustain when cooked in hot water. On an average the larger the piece the smaller the percentage of loss. When meat is cooked in water at 80 to 85 degs. C., placing the meat in hot or cold water at the start has little effect on the amount of material recovered in the broth. Beef used in the preparation of beef tea or broth has lost comparatively little of its total nutritive material, though most of the constituents which give flavor have been removed.

As regards the composition of complete or unfiltered broths, the average results vary, the total solid matter containing from 1 to 10 per cent of the total quantity of meat used. The clear, filtered broth contains less of the important food elements, i.e., proteids and fat, than complete or unfiltered broths, but practically the same amounts of the different extractive bodies and ash. In other words, they have less food value, but fully as much flavor as the unfiltered broths, provided the fat is removed in both cases. Meat fat possesses more or less distinctive flavor, and if present modifies the flavor of the broth.

Both filtered and unfiltered broth have a low food value as compared with the meats from which they are made, or as compared with meats cooked by dry heat or in hot water. This is obvious when it is remembered that broth or soup is made up largely of water. The small amount of nutritive material in broth or soup is chiefly in the form of organic extractives. The richness of the broth increases as the size of the pieces of meat used in making it decreases. An increase in the time of cooking also increases the amount of nutrients found in the broth. The broth is very little richer when made from bones as well as meat, the chief nutrients thus added being fat and soluble proteid.

The nutritive matter other than fat obtained when bones are boiled as in soup making, from the small, spongy rib bones is greater than that from the larger and more compact shank bones. The shank bones, however, are generally preferred for soup making, possibly because of a certain flavor imparted by the marrow, which is so abundant here. Aside from the fat content, the amount of nutrients in bones is small, and it is evident, therefore, that the bones contribute very little to the value of the broth.

In general the various methods of cooking materially modify the appearance, texture and flavor of meat, and hence its palatability, but have little effect on total nutritive value. Whether it be cooked in hot water, as in boiling or stewing, or by dry heat, as in roasting, broiling, sautéing or frying, meat of all kinds has a high food value when judged by the kind and amount of nutritive ingredients which are present.

OUR RIVALS IN THE FOREIGN MEAT TRADE

Foreign rivals of America's livestock and meat interests have taken every possible advantage of the recent contemptible home attack on the good name of American meat products. The misunderstanding abroad has been a good deal worse than the hysteria at home; here the people have already realized what fools they made of themselves—or rather, what dupes they were of the fictionists and the demagogues. But abroad the impression is harder to eradicate that American meats are not safe. Almost daily news tells of some effort made to replace American meat products with either Australian or Argentine supplies, and there is no doubt that our antipodean rivals will profit greatly by the conditions.

In this connection it is interesting to note the facilities our competitors have for replacing our meats with theirs, and the conditions which surround the competition. Earlier The National Provisioner published articles reviewing these conditions as regards Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Ireland and Mexico. The statistics were gathered by Chief Holmes of the Division of Foreign Markets of the Department of Agriculture. The series is now continued with a review of New Zealand's meat resources.

New Zealand's government, and her regulation of public utilities are supposed to be models for the world, and her foreign meat trade should benefit by this guarantee. Incidentally, her premier, Sir Joseph Ward, is now in the United States, and recently paid a visit to President Roosevelt with the object of opening negotiations for a reciprocity agreement between the two countries—an effort in which he received no encouragement from the President.

New Zealand's Rapid Trade Development.

Nearly all the live animals exported from New Zealand go to Australia or the Pacific islands. In 1903, however, 14,635 sheep, or two-thirds of the total number exported, went to Natal. Up to 1901 the frozen meat went practically all to Great Britain. In 1902 a somewhat important trade in South Africa was established, taking 1,738,500 pounds of beef, 242,100 pounds of lamb, and 8,753,600 pounds of mutton. In 1903 the shipments to South Africa included 4,694,300 pounds of frozen beef, or more than one-fourth of the whole export, and 14,038,500 pounds of lamb and mutton or rather less than one-fifteenth

of the whole. The amount of lamb taken by South Africa is trifling.

The salted beef goes chiefly to the South Sea islands. The United Kingdom used to take nearly all the potted and preserved meat, and still takes half or more, but considerable amounts are shipped to the islands, to Australia, and to South Africa. Of bacon and hams very little goes to England—at least very little goes there directly. Most is sent to Australia and the rest is distributed chiefly among the islands. Tallow and oleomargarine go chiefly to England. In sausage casings there is an important trade with the United States, which takes about as many as England, and the two countries together take nearly the whole export.

The large proportion of frozen mutton among the packinghouse products exported from New Zealand appears in the following figures showing the growth of the trade:

Mutton, Frozen.

	Pounds.	Value.
1895.....	120,807,880	\$5,840,754
1896.....	119,312,704	5,902,943
1897.....	144,657,184	7,103,124
1898.....	149,875,600	7,263,451
1899.....	174,433,168	8,606,673
1900.....	151,729,760	7,736,382
1901.....	167,902,784	9,041,568
1902.....	191,378,656	10,660,730
1903.....	228,424,000	13,571,831

Similar figures for the exports of potted and preserved meats are as follows:

Meat, Potted and Preserved.

	Pounds.	Value.
1895.....	4,124,400	\$321,856
1896.....	5,006,848	368,204
1897.....	5,046,216	380,731
1898.....	6,253,964	484,577
1899.....	5,385,890	444,954
1900.....	4,977,754	462,853
1901.....	3,952,511	430,831
1902.....	6,188,508	693,403
1903.....	4,452,235	485,049

The trend of the export trade in frozen and refrigerated beef is indicated as follows:

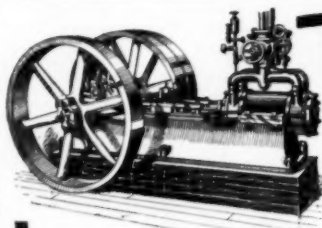
Beef Frozen and Chilled.

	Pounds.	Value.
1895.....	1,354,080	\$70,963
1896.....	2,902,144	131,415
1897.....	5,604,928	256,416
1898.....	10,680,880	506,817
1899.....	19,319,776	959,708
1900.....	34,999,552	1,767,318
1901.....	24,787,616	1,261,027
1902.....	32,243,680	1,812,153
1903.....	23,105,264	1,331,552

(Continued on page 28.)

PROPOSAL.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., January 4, 1907.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of February, 1907, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., on January 14, 1907, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores Opened January 14, 1907," addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. L. BRAINARD, D. C. G., U. S. A. J 5, 12

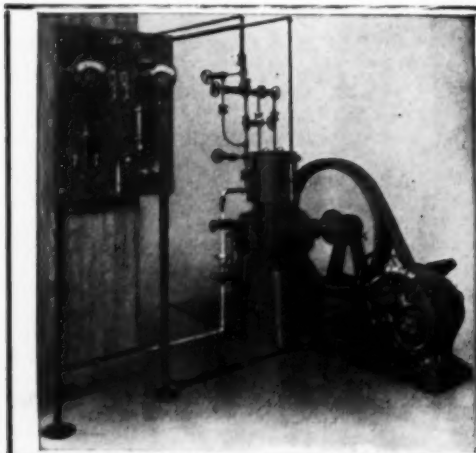


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WRITE TO

THE AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATING CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

TRADE GLEANINGS

It is reported that Armour & Company is to erect a branch house at Wilmington, N. C. It is reported that the erection of a large meat packing plant at Pittston, Pa., is contemplated.

The Cudahy Packing Company of Louisiana, Ltd., will increase its capital stock to \$100,000.

The Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago, Ill., is to increase its capital stock from \$7,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

Swift & Company are completing arrangements for the erection of its proposed branch house at Savannah, Ga.

Work on the new packing plant, to be erected by Swift & Company at Portland, Ore., will be commenced shortly.

The rendering plant of the Eastern Abattoir Company at Montreal, Que., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$25,000.

The Latrobe Ice and Provision Company, Latrobe, Pa., has let the contract for its new ice and cold storage plant, to cost \$50,000 when completed.

The new plant of the American Can Company at Savannah, Ga., is fast nearing completion, and will be ready for occupancy some time this month.

The Friedman Packing Company of Portland, Ore., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by Samuel Posner, L. Friedman and Abraham Friedman.

The Frank Witherspoon Livestock Company of Kansas City, Mo., has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by Frank Witherspoon, J. T. Donahue and Frank Witherspoon, Jr.

The Adolph Raudnitz Company of Hoboken, N. J., has been incorporated with \$250,000 capital stock to manufacture leather by A. De Vide, A. Rheinstrom, G. Schumacher, C. Michaelson and N. Raudnitz.

The Grey, Clark & Engle Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to manufacture leather. W. H. Abbott is president, C. D. Kepner treasurer and E. C. Kepner clerk.

The Eastern Chemical and Manufacturing Company of Newbern, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by W. E. Pipkin, Edward Smith and J. C. Brown for the establishment of a fertilizer factory.

The Griffith and Boyd Company of Baltimore, Md., has been incorporated with \$175,000 capital stock to manufacture fertilizers. J. E. Griffith, G. A. Bratt, D. G. McIntosh, Jr., Charles Boyd and John Ensor are the incorporators.

The firm of Kaufherr & Company of Newark, N. J., has been incorporated to manufacture leather goods, etc., with a capital stock of \$125,000, by M. D. Kaufherr, J. F. and A. H. Kaufherr, of Newark, and J. L. Lambrecht, of South Orange.

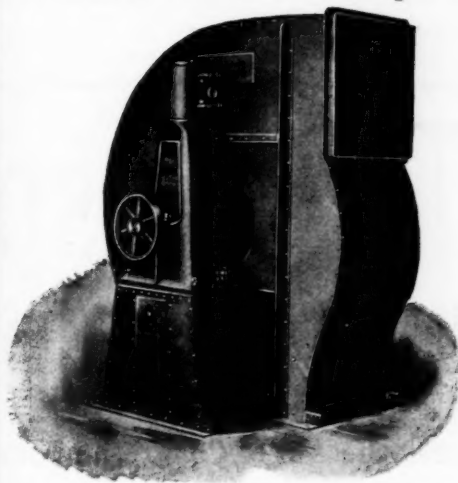
LATE REFRIGERATION NOTES.

Charleston, W. Va.—The address of manufacturers of ice machines is wanted by Thomas Popp.

Nanaimo, B. C.—A company is being organized here for the purpose of establishing a cold storage plant.

Albuquerque, N. M.—Information regarding the manufacture of ice is wanted by J. K. Wilson, 250 North Edith street.

Is Your Plant in Shape for Government Inspection?



Why not get the requisite ventilation by using

"ABC" FANS

We'll be glad to show you where and how to place them.

AMERICAN BLOWER COMPANY, DETROIT

New York: 141 Broadway
Chicago: Marquette Bldg.

Elizabeth, N. J.—The plant of the Quartz Ice Company has been sold to R. W. Lewis of the Union County Trust Company.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Frontier Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$35,000 by A. Spiess, C. Ensminger and C. Rossow.

Louisville, Ky.—The Neill Roach Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$12,000 capital stock, by Neill Roach, I. W. Bernheim and John G. Roach.

Fordyce, Ark.—The Sparkman Lumber and Ice Company has been incorporated with \$65,000 capital stock by L. Sparkman, E. Harper, J. Hicks and others.

Champion, N. Y.—The Keystone Milk Products Company has been incorporated with \$2,500 capital stock by W. Lewis, D. Rockwood and C. M. Clemens.

New York City, N. Y.—The Standard Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$24,000 by D. Sachter, A. Levin, N. Ginsberg and S. Epstein.

Gonzales, Tex.—The Gonzales Ice and Refrigerating Company has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by W. P. Fisher, J. H. Boothe, B. N. Peck, W. J. Bright and T. H. Spooner.

MEAT TREE SUIT DISMISSED.

The suit of the Fitzgerald Meat Tree Company against the Albright-Nell Company, of Chicago, brought in the Federal Court there for alleged infringement of meat tree patents, has been dismissed by agreement between the parties at issue. The case was decided in favor of the defendants, both in the trial court and on appeal.

MUTTON FOR THE ARMY.

The government has announced that hereafter it will ask for bids for mutton as well as beef for the army and for the Indians under government charge. Beef has heretofore formed the chief fresh meat ration for these purposes. The National Wool Growers' Association, of which United States Senator Warren is a moving spirit, is responsible for this innovation.

PROVISION EXPORTS TO PANAMA.

Exports from the United States to Panama are increasing with very great rapidity. The exports to Panama during the year just ending will aggregate a little more than 14 million dollars, against nearly 8 millions in 1905, and a little more than 2½ millions in 1904. These figures cover only the exports to Panama sent in merchant vessels and do not include that sent by Government transports or naval vessels. What proportion of this total of over 14 million dollars' worth of merchandise sent by merchant vessels to Panama is sent for the Government, or by its representatives, cannot be determined at present. Among the exports of meat products, etc., for the fiscal year 1906 were the following: Lard, \$184,421; lard compound, \$138,052; soap, \$100,000; butter, \$61,000; hams, \$58,000; salted meats, \$55,000; canned meats, \$26,363; eggs, \$24,739; bacon, \$18,700.

WOOL YIELD AND FLEECE WEIGHTS.

Montana still leads all the States in wool production, this year's crop showing 37,329,000 pounds. The average weight of the Montana fleece is 6.9 pounds, same as that of Michigan, and a mere fraction heavier than that of Idaho. Oregon sheep show an average fleece of 8.7 pounds, Washington sheep an average fleece of 8.1 pounds, and California sheep an average of 7.8 pounds, which shows plainly why buyers regard sheep from the Pacific coast as "heavy-fleeced sheep." Texas sheep, most of which are shorn twice a year, yield 7.4 pounds of wool in the two clips, same average as the single clip of the State of New Hampshire, where many Merino sheep are kept. The lightest average of wool in the United States is yielded by the sheep of Arkansas, the 162,800 sheep in the State yielding only 488,400 pounds of wool, or only about 3 pounds per head.—Drovers Journal.

Business openings and chances to make profitable investments are offered through the "Wanted and For Sale" department, page 48.

"U.S. Inspected and passed

"Under the Act of Congress of June 30, 1906."

THESE are the words that must be attached to every article of meat and meat food products offered for sale in interstate and foreign commerce. This is a law of the United States. Its purpose is to assure the public that only sound and wholesome meat and meat food products may be offered for sale.

It is a wise law. Its enforcement must be universal and uniform. The public is greatly interested in this law, and will closely watch its workings and its effects.

You are familiar with the metallic tap-tap of the machinist when he inspects the wheels of the railway coach; you are familiar with the methods employed in the inspection of gas meters, street lamps, street car indicators, telephones, and many other forms of commercial and public activity. We should like to make familiar to you just what "U. S. Inspected and Passed" means as applied to **Swift & Company**, who supply a large proportion of the meats and meat food products consumed in America.

There is only one absolutely satisfactory method by which you can obtain this familiarity, and that is by seeing the law put to the daily test.

Swift & Company cordially invite you to visit any of their modern packing plants at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul, or Fort Worth, and see the United States Government, through its inspec-

tors, carrying out the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.

Any person who is unable to visit one of the Swift packing plants, where we dress and prepare for market Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, Poultry, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Sausage, and other meat food products, will be cordially received at any of the Swift distributing houses—we have them in nearly every city in the United States and Great Britain—where U.S. Government

Inspection will be cheerfully explained and intelligently demonstrated.

You, as a user of Meats, Lard and other food supplies, are vitally interested in the products prepared by **Swift & Company**. We believe that you will, when you see

how effectively we are carrying out the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, always mentally associate "U.S. Inspected" and the name of "Swift" with everything that is good, wholesome, and appetizing in meat and meat food products. Our packing plants are always open to the public. No passes are required and no introduction is needed to secure admission. Polite attendants, who will cheerfully answer questions and give information, will be found in every department. We sincerely wish you to know about Government inspection—to know just what it means to you as a consumer—and the best way to know is to see it in operation in a **Swift & Company** establishment.



Government
Inspection Label on
Swift's Wrapped
Smoked Meats

SWIFT & COMPANY, U.S.A.

By LOUIS F. SWIFT, President

Facsimile of advertisement appearing in leading magazines.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association.

Published by
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DR. J. H. SENNER....President and Editor

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Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

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Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as all subscriptions are entered by us for that period, and we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

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CLOUDS IN THE SKY

The books of a large majority of business men were closed last week for another period in business life. On balance it may be safely stated that the final results of the business year 1906 were quite satisfactory for industrial enterprises. Still more so for agriculturists, who were blessed with large crops and good prices, and for the laboring classes, who found ample employment at partly increased and generally fair wages. Investors in bonds or stocks as a rule were much less favored by the past year, notwithstanding quite extended increases in dividends. In fact, the losses in values of investments amount to billions, which is certainly anomalous for a period of recognized general prosperity. This apparently paradoxical condition of affairs sets our economical philosophers to doing some hard thinking, and their general conclusion is that the era of prosperity is at

its height and that a reaction is pretty near at hand.

The paramount reason for a depreciation of investment securities in a period of prosperity is found in the rapid development of radical socialistic tendencies in the American political world. Until very recently there was at all times at least one great conservative force in our body politic that took care of vested property rights and set the proper brakes against any precipitate movements. Such conservative force is now missing, and it becomes very doubtful that it can be built up to sufficient strength between now and the next presidential election to exercise the much-needed decisive influence. Since the agitation against capital and capitalists was taken up by the leaders of both parties, since public opinion was wrought up to fever heat against corporations, it cannot be expected that the one year which separates us from the beginning of the next campaign may sufficiently change the mind of our voters to encourage any conservative platform.

The natural consequence is that capital commences to retire and to go into sheltered hiding until the radical storm has run its course. The depreciation of securities is hereby fully explained and the stringency of money finds partial explanation. For some time to come our abundant crops and the magnificent results of the American mining industry will surely maintain their stimulating influence on our commercial body: more good crops, for which the extension of agricultural area and the general progress in methods undoubtedly furnish better hopes than ever, may still further postpone the final effect of our political conditions. But only if the time gained by nature's blessing is fully and thoroughly used for constructing and strengthening a powerful conservative force in public life, can grave consequences be averted. It was largely apprehension of such consequences that caused The National Provisioner to so vigorously oppose the lamentable attack on the meat trade, in which the American government had joined hands with the worst socialistic foes of our civilization, instead of remaining the bulwark of conservative progress. A similar energy applied in the proper direction could have prevented much of the harm; now it will need a much greater energy to prevent much greater harm.

THE PURE FOOD LAW

The federal pure food law went into effect with the beginning of the new year. The Department of Agriculture will put a large force of inspectors and analyzing chemists to work at once to carry out the provisions of the law, under the "tentative" regulations drawn up by Dr. Wiley's committee. Hereafter all food and drug products coming under the terms of the law must be free from adulteration and must be labeled according to their actual in-

gredients. "Harmful" colors and preservatives are prohibited—the authorities have yet to announce what are harmful and what are not. The law applies only to goods entering into interstate commerce, and cannot touch goods sold in the State in which they are made. There are various opinions as to the efficacy of the law. Skeptics declare food adulteration will continue under it as widely as before, and that only uniform State legislation will attain the desired end. If the federal law is what its honest advocates claim for it, then State legislatures cannot copy it too quickly.

The meat trade is little interested in the law. It should be remembered that domestic meats and meat food products are not touched by it. They come under the meat inspection law. Imported meat products are governed by the food law, however. The cottonseed oil and products trade is also vitally interested, as cotton oil comes directly under the new regulations.

There has been a great deal said about preventing the future sale of cottonseed oil under an olive oil label. No one is more anxious to achieve this end than the producers of cotton oil. The sooner their healthful, wholesome, palatable product is known under its own name and at its true worth, the greater will be their prosperity. If there is any mask to be taken off, it is that of foreign manufacturers who buy our cotton oil and return it to us under an olive oil label. The American cotton oil trade welcomes the label regulations of the federal food law as a possible means of achieving long-denied rights for their product.

TIME TO GET BUSY

The members of the tariff commission sent to Germany by the President to negotiate for a basis for a new tariff agreement with that country, or at least to get information on the subject, are expected to hand their report to the Secretary of State in about two weeks. Advance reports indicate that they may have reached an amicable understanding with the German government authorities, which would mean a great deal to the American meat trade if carried out. But the adoption of the commission's recommendations lies with Congress and the President, and involves the ticklish tariff question, which makes any certainty of an agreement a matter of grave doubt at this time.

Meat interests, in common with others, should follow up the report of the commission by bringing all possible pressure to bear upon members of Congress to secure action in the brief time which remains before Congress adjourns. The truce with Germany expires July 1, after which we are completely barred from Germany if something is not done meanwhile. It is "up to Washington" now.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

FERTILIZER FIRE HAZARDS.

With regard to the danger attending the storage of packinghouse fertilizers, especially inasmuch as the loss of fertilizing value and spontaneous combustion are concerned, the following points may be outlined:

Dried blood contains practically no grease and but little moisture. It would heat if wet, but not to a dangerous degree.

Azotin, Ammonite, Dried Meat.—Its behavior is much the same as dried blood. Azotin seems to be a misapplied term, so far as the fertilizer industry is concerned, and causes needless alarm about a harmless material. The term as used in this case applies to a fertilizer ingredient rich in nitrogen, and it also applies to an explosive chemical not used in the fertilizer industry. The word is derived from Azote, which was the original name of the gas or element now called nitrogen. To what the misapprehension is due, whether it is the knowledge of the explosive or of the disastrous use of powder wastes as a fertilizer, is hard to say.

In certain localities it is made a condition in the insurance contract that certain kinds of fish scrap and azotin be stored in a separate building. This may be wise as to fish scrap, but otherwise hard on a perfectly safe and highly desirable material, although it could readily be termed ammonite, and the objection would be removed.

Hoof Meal.—It is a part of the animal structure which would burn in the presence of fire, but is not subject to spontaneous combustion.

Tankage.—This material is about of the same fire hazard as azotin, etc., although it contains more moisture, about 5 per cent, and a little unexpressed grease, but not enough of these to cause trouble. It would act the same as other similar material in presence of moisture, and possibly a little more quickly. It comes in two forms, powdered and crushed. If crushed it has to be pulverized before it can be used, which involves the hazard of milling an organic material. Fires have been caused by the grinding of this material.

Concentrated Tankage.—There are no fire hazards with regard to this material under any condition. It has been rendered insoluble by some of the best fire retardants known, viz.: iron or aluminum sulphate.

Horn Meal.—Everything said under hoof meal applies to this material as well.

Nitrogene.—Consisting as it does of scrap leather and wool waste, it is only ordinarily risky.

Bone Products.—These do not form very safe materials, especially when they have to be milled. They burn freely in any form when ignited, and more so when grease is present, as in the raw bone and raw bone meal. This meal and the bone tankage con-

tain enough grease to generate dangerous spontaneous heat, if wet. This would liberate the phosphoric acid and lessen its fertility. The manufacturer is therefore careful that it shall not happen, and if the product does get wet, it is immediately used to save it.

When raw, boiled or green bones have to be milled, the fire hazard of grinding an organic material and its explosive dust is introduced, with the ever present possibility of a spark setting fire to it.

Bone charcoal, in consequence of its porous nature, large quantity of carbon, and presence of impurities and moisture from the sugar refineries, is apt, when piled, to generate spontaneous combustion enough to ignite, and more so when it comes in contact with foreign grease and moisture. Bone ash is not hazardous.

BLEACHING NEUTRAL ROSIN SOAP.

The neutral rosin soaps, as ordinarily manufactured, have a brownish color, darker or lighter according to the color of the rosin used. According to Hilmer, writing in a German exchange, an excellent method of removing this color is to mix sodium bisulphite and sodium hyposulphite with the saponified mass. Good proportions are 5 or 6 parts by weight of a 36 degs. B. solution of sodium bisulphite and 1½ or 2 parts of sodium hyposulphite to 25 or 30 parts of rosin in the mass.

If 25 or 30 parts by weight of rosin are heated with from 75 to 95 parts of cocoanut oil or tallow, to from 190 degs. to 212 degs. F., and the mixture poured into a kettle with 38 degs. B. soda lye, heated to from 167 degs. to 190 degs. F., the mass, as is well known, will boil up violently and saponify at once. To this are to be added now the bleaching agents, in the quantities given above, either cold or hot. Continue heating, with constant stirring, and the mass will gradually whiten. At the end of this treatment it will be grayish or yellowish white, is then poured into moulds and cooled. Soap bleached in this way, however, will often have a disagreeable sulphurous odor when used.—Soap Gazette.

EMULSIFYING FATS.

If animal or vegetable substances, brain or liver tissue, yolk of egg, etc., containing phosphorus, be extracted with organic solvents like alcohol, ether, chloroform, petroleum spirit, etc., extracts rich in lecithin or analogous products are obtained, according to E. Woerner, in German patent No. 175,381. The extract treated with bromine or iodine, absorbs the latter, and if then warmed with fats or oils until the solvents are expelled, fats are obtained that readily form emulsions with water. Thus, 300 parts of dry egg yolk are extracted with chloroform, the bulk of the solvent distilled off, and the remainder treated with 2½ parts of iodine and 0.2 of bromine. After standing awhile, 10 parts of ground-nut

oil are added, and the whole warmed with stirring until the chloroform is expelled. The cooled oil is filtered and is then ready for use. Shaken up with its own volume of water, the oil forms a very stable emulsion, suitable for a variety of purposes.

BLEACH NEATSFOOT OIL AND TALLOW.

Some enterprising leather manufacturers on the Continent also buy up parcels of crude oils and waste tallow grease, and subject them to a bleaching process to make them suitable for use. One method is as follows: The grease is freed from water, phosphorus, lime, and gelatine, by boiling it in salt water of 14 to 15 degrees B. from three to four hours, and then leaving the whole to remain about twelve hours for settlement. After this, it is placed into a clean vessel and melted; then the bleaching fluid described below is slowly added in a thin stream. The color at first becomes darker, gradually light green, and then transforms to a light yellow. Next, hot water is poured over the grease, and then it is left quietly for a time to clear. To prepare the bleaching solution, two parts of bichromate of calcium are dissolved in six parts of boiling water, and to the whole eight parts of hydrochloric acid are added. This quantity is sufficient for 400 parts of grease.—Oil and Colorman's Journal.

USE OF ASHES AS FERTILIZER.

Ashes are usually valued mainly as a potash fertilizer, but according to experiments on sandy soils it has been demonstrated that ashes not only appear as a rich potash fertilizer, but their phosphoric acid, even that insoluble in water, possesses a high degree of assimilability higher than the phosphoric acid of bones and but slightly inferior to superphosphate. The application of too large amounts of ashes, however, leads to the formation of a crust and an alkaline reaction in the soil which is not desirable.

GELATIN AND GLUE FROM BONES.

The process of treating bones with bleaching agents while boiling the bones for manufacturing glue and gelatin, given by H. Hilbert in United States patent No. 834,806, consists in gradually adding to the bones, having been ground in the known manner to a flour, the bleaching agent in such a manner that it is used up at the moment in which the glue is dissolving.

READ THE BEST BOOKS.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, Produce Exchange, New York.

We Can Sell the Goods to the Packing House Trade

We know the buyers and they know us. We can handle manufacturers' lines better than anybody in the business. Try us!

FRED. K. HIGBIE CO., Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

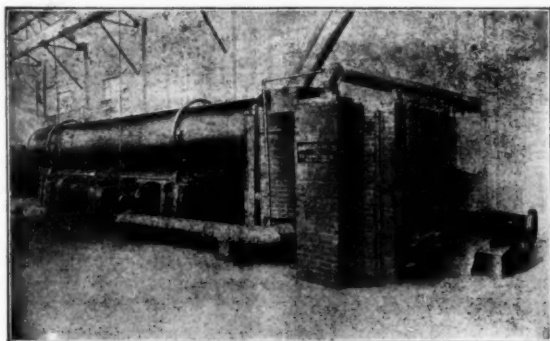
Members American Meat Packers' Association.

THE AMERICAN PROCESS DRYER.

The American Process Company, of New York, makers of fertilizer and drying machinery and equipment, report that with the closing of the year they had in hand a greater number of unfilled orders than ever before in the history of the company. During December they closed orders for fourteen dryers for handling phosphate rock, fish scrap, garbage, crab meat, fuller's earth, glue stock (running high in grease), and peat or muck. The pros-

dried condition, is discharged from the lower end of the dryer. The motion of the material towards the discharge is because of the slope of the dryer and of the draft. The material and furnace gases travel in the same direction with the highest temperature in contact with the wettest material, which procedure is theoretically and practically essential to high fuel economy.

The erection of the dryer, with its furnace, is a simple matter and can generally be in-



THE AMERICAN PROCESS DIRECT HEAT DRYER.

pects for business for the coming year indicate that it will far exceed that of 1906.

The advantages of their direct heat dryers appear to manufacturers of fertilizers on account of the enormous saving in labor and fuel. They recently installed a small dryer for a fish glue manufacturer in Gloucester, Mass., who claims that while the dryer is operated but several days a week, it shows a saving of over a hundred dollars a month for coal alone. Larger dryers show a correspondingly greater saving. The saving in repairs alone as compared with a steam dryer will offset the entire cost to install in a few years.

The American Process Company builds a dryer especially adapted for handling phosphate rock, which is arranged to furnish sufficient heat to drive off all the moisture, and at the same time the rock is not unduly pulverized in the process. These dryers are operating in Tennessee, Florida and other districts.

They are not only furnishing these dryers in this country, but are exporting them to almost every country in the world. A shipment has just been made to the Pacific Islands for handling phosphate rock, the Argentine Republic for tankage, New Zealand for tankage, Germany for chloride of potash, Japan for super-phosphate and the Philippine Islands for government work.

The American Process direct heat dryer is of the direct heat and direct contact type. It consists essentially of a cylindrical steel shell, provided on the interior with longitudinal shelves. Near each end of shell is a steel tire which rests on chilled, friction roller wheels. These wheels are rotated by gearing or chain belting, and they in turn impart rotation to shell. The dryer as a whole is set on a gentle slope, determined and fixed by experience.

The wet material and the furnace gases enter the shell at the higher end. The wet material falls to the bottom of the dryer, is caught by a shelf, elevated to almost the highest point of the rotation, and is then showered through the furnace gases. This cycle of operations is repeated until the material, in a

trusted to any mechanic familiar with machinery. Complete drawings and directions are always furnished and if desired, an expert will be placed in charge of the installation and early operation. To overcome troubles resulting from dust, fumes, etc., the makers have designed special dust-catching, condensing and scrubbing devices which effectually prevent the loss of any material, or any nuisance from discharge of odors.

FRED W. WOLF SALES.

Recent sales of refrigerating and ice-making machinery by the Fred W. Wolf Company, of Chicago, are reported as follows:

Standard Brewery, Chicago, Ill., 75-ton refrigerating plant.

Lima Pork Packing Company, Lima, Ohio, 30-ton refrigerating plant.

Barry Provision Company, Barry, Ill., 15-ton refrigerating plant.

Cerveceria Guatemoc, Monterey, Mex., large fittings order.

Crystal Ice and Bottling Company, Brownwood, Texas, large order fittings.

Jos. Schlitz Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., 880-ton refrigerating plant.

Geo. W. Taylor, Norfolk, Va., 100-ton ice plant.

Phoebus Coal and Ice Company, Hampton, Va., 25-ton ice plant.

Chicago Butchers' Packing Company, Chicago, Ill., 60-ton refrigerating plant.

Central Ice and Cold Storage Company, Dallas, Texas, 35-ton ice plant.

Chicago Athletic Club, Chicago, Ill., two 30-ton refrigerating machines.

Lone Star Brewing Company, San Antonio, Texas, 35-ton freezing system.

American Brewing Company, Houston, Texas, 35-ton freezing system.

Cisco Ice Company, Cisco, Texas, 20-ton ice plant.

San Sabe Light, Ice and Bottling Company, San Sabe, Texas, 10-ton ice plant.

Hygeia Brewing Company, Passaic, N. J., 75-ton refrigerating plant.

Citizens' Light and Power Company, Lenoir, N. C., 5-ton ice plant.

The M. Burkhardt Brewing Company, Akron, Ohio, 5,000 feet of 2-inch direct expansion piping, 6-section atmospheric ammonia condenser and one 10-ton Wolf Patent counter-current steam condenser.

J. H. Nation Meat and Supply Company, El Paso, Texas, large fittings order.

City Brewery, Steubenville, Ohio, 13-ton freezing system.

Messrs. Paul & Henry, Barberton, Ohio, 15-ton ice plant.

Valdosta Ice and Manufacturing Company, Valdosta, Ga., 30-ton refrigerating plant.

Diebolt Brewing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, freezing system.

Peabody Light and Power Company, Peabody, Kan., 5-ton ice plant.

The Highland Hotel Company, Charlotte, N. C., 12-ton refrigerating machine, 2-ton ice freezing system.

The Indiana Hotel Company, Indianapolis, Ind., 30-ton refrigerating plant with ice tank and coils.

British Columbia Market Company, Victoria, B. C., 15-ton refrigerating plant.

Glynn Ice Company, Brunswick, Ga., 35-ton ice plant.

San Juan Fishing and Packing Company, Seattle, Wash., 50-ton ice plant.

The Gutsch Brewing Company, Sheboygan, Wis., 50-ton refrigerating plant.

Denton Milling Company, Denton, Texas, 20-ton ice plant.

Consumers' Ice Company, Charleston, S. C., 35-ton ice plant.

Arctic Ice & Refrigerating Company, Wichita, Kan., 50-ton ice plant and additional 50-ton refrigerating plant.

John W. Hall & Sons, Russellville, Ala., 6-ton ice plant.

Clinton Ice and Compress Company, El Reno, Okla., 20-ton ice plant.

Heileman Brewing Company, La Crosse, Wis., direct expansion piping for stock house and condenser.

T. R. Sawtell, Atlanta, Ga., 21-ton freezing system.

Oscar Mayer & Bros., Chicago, direct expansion piping.

Interstate Packing Company, Winona, Minn., 40-ton refrigerating plant.

Independent Pure Ice Co., Chicago, will erect a 100-ton can ice-making plant. This plant will be located on the north branch of the Chicago River, just south of North avenue, and will be one of the most modern artificial ice plants in the country. The machinery for this plant will be furnished by the Fred W. Wolf Company and will consist of two 50-ton units.

El Campo Light, Ice and Water Company, El Campo, Texas, 10-ton ice plant.

Mutual Ice, Fuel and Storage Company, Kansas City, Mo., 50-ton ice plant.

Crescent Cream Company, Los Angeles, Cal., 20-ton refrigerating plant.

Missoula Mercantile Company, Missoula, Mont., 20-ton refrigerating plant.

British Columbia Market, Vancouver, B. C., 25-ton refrigerating plant.

The Coffin Packing and Provision Company, Denver, Col., 25-ton refrigerating plant.

Consumers' Brewing Company, Norfolk, Va., 120-ton refrigerating plant.

Lauritzen Malt Company, Minneapolis, Minn., 40-ton refrigerating plant.

Are you in need of a good man? An inch on page 48 will get him.

DIXON'S

TICONDEROGA FLAKE GRAPHITE
reduces friction losses in cylinders, bearings and at all friction points. Get free sample and booklet 89-C.
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. Jersey City, N. J.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Oakland, Cal.—The Western Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock by T. C. Spilker, A. A. Enke of Oakland and A. A. Leonard of Fruitvale.

Louisville, Ky.—The United Creameries Produce Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by H. A. Tilford, C. A. Grant and R. J. Tilford.

Providence, R. I.—The Citizens' Ice Company has filed articles of incorporation, with a capital stock of \$35,000. F. G. Chadbourne, J. H. Walsh and W. R. Richardson are the incorporators.

Ashland, Wis.—The Arctic Ice and Fuel Company has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by D. A. McCune, G. S. Cook and A. Donald.

Neenah, Wis.—The firm of A. D. Eldridge & Company has been incorporated, with \$12,000 capital stock, to deal in dairy products, by A. D. Eldridge, J. S. Eldridge and A. C. Thompson.

Centralia, Ill.—The Illinois Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with \$6,000 capital stock, to manufacture ice, by P. M. Davidson, C. H. Stanhope and A. R. Stanhope.

Benton Harbor, Mich.—The Cold Brook Farm Company has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by J. L. Gillette and others.

Dixon, Ill.—The Dixon Artificial Ice and Cold Storage Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$50,000. E. P. Maxwell is president; A. P. Armington, treasurer, and G. A. Deland, secretary.

Sterling, Mich.—The Sterling Co-operative Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock.

Kingston, N. Y.—The Esopus Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by E. Nuerstel, 76 Beekman street; W. Druckes, 869 Amsterdam avenue, and T. J. Mooney, 27 Jane street, New York City.

Plainfield, N. J.—The Watchung Ice and Cold Storage Company, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$750,000 by W. B. Grannall, Jr., K. L. Franklin and E. Martin.

New York.—The Leonhard Michel Brewing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000 by L. Michel, L. Michel, Jr., and J. Michel.

ICE NOTES.

Latrobe, Pa.—The Latrobe Ice and Provision Company has let the contract for its new ice and cold storage plant.

Chickasha, I. T.—A number of Dallas, Tex., capitalists have formed a company for the purpose of erecting a cold storage plant here, to cost around \$50,000.

Des Moines, Ia.—It is reported the Beatrice Creamery Company has decided to erect its own creamery plant in this city.

Phoebe, Va.—The Phoebe Ice and Coal Company has let contract for the erection of building for its new 25-ton ice plant.

Columbus, O.—At a meeting of the county commissioners recently it was decided to install an ice plant in the county infirmary, to cost \$3,500.

(Additional ice notes on page 17.)



GIANT Insulating PAPERS

contain no tar, oil or resin and are entirely without taste or odor. In cold storage and refrigeration they have long been the recognized standard for high-class construction.

There's more difference in quality than price between "GIANT" and the ordinary kinds, and that makes much of the difference between profit and loss in running the plant. Send for samples.

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SEE PAGE 48
FOR BARGAINS

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THE Strongest—Thickest—
Most Water and Air-proof
Insulating Paper made. Send for
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East Walpole, Mass.
New York Chicago Washington



COLD STORAGE PLANT UTILIZING EXHAUST STEAM.

By HENRY TORRANCE, JR.*

The purpose of this paper is to show what can be done in cold storage warehouses every day with the absorption system of mechanical refrigeration in practical operation, using exhaust steam from the auxiliary machinery. The plant described below is that of the L. C. Bates Company, New Haven, Conn.

* Paper read before American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.

**HENRY BOWER
Chemical Mfg. Co.**

Gray's Ferry Road and 29th St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

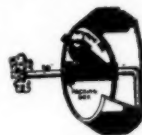
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STRICTLY PURE, ABSOLUTELY DRY

For Refrigerating and Ice Making



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Pamphlets
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Shipments Immediate

B. B. AMMONIA MAY ALSO BE OBTAINED FROM THE FOLLOWING:

New York, 100 William St., Roessler & Haas-lacher Chemical Co.

Newark, 76 Chestnut St., F. W. Munn.

Boston, 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.

Providence, 52 S. Water St., Rhode Island Warehouse Co.

Buffalo, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.

Pittsburgh, Duquesne Freight Station, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.

Detroit, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd.

Cleveland, Mercantile Bank Building, Cleveland Storage Co.

Cincinnati, The Burger Bros. Co.

Indianapolis, Knight & Jilison Co.

Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. C. Schapper;

544 North Water St., Wakem & McLaughlin, Inc.

Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central Warehouse.

St. Louis, McPheeters Warehouse Co., Geo. T. Matthews & Co.

Kansas City, Kemper Bldg. O. A. Brown.

Baltimore, Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.

Washington, 26th and D Sts., N. W., Littlefield, Alford & Co.

Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.

Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts., Boston Transfer Co.

Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Transfer Co.

Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer & Storage Co.

Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., St. Elmo W. Acosta.

New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.

Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter R. McQuile & Son.

The original cold storage plant was built in 1892. The No. 1 warehouse, still in use, contains about 140,000 cubic feet of space, measured inside the insulation, including the ante-rooms. The insulation was built of boards, paper and sawdust, in all about 10 inches thick. About one-third of the house is made up of freezing rooms and the balance contains rooms held at 30° to 40°.

A 15-ton absorption machine was installed, with horizontal tubular boiler, duplex water pump, duplex brine pump and duplex boiler feed pump, single cylinder ammonia pump and a 15 horse-power vertical engine for running the elevator and dynamo.

During the thirteen years of operation since its completion, from 1892 to 1904 inclusive, the brine was generally held at 5° and the freezers at 15°. The coal consumption in summer was about 1.8 tons per day, all exhaust steam going to waste.

In the winter of 1904 the entire cold refrigerating plant was taken out and a new plant, consisting of two 25-ton machines, as described below, was installed in a new building and this machinery was used in 1905 to cool the old building. The coal consumption for the months of June, July and August, 1905, was 25 gross tons per month, or an average of .83 gross ton per day. The brine was carried at about 15° below zero and the rooms maintained from zero degrees upward. Thus a little more work was done with the new plant in 1905 than with the old plant in 1904 and with a little less than one-half the coal, showing a saving of over 50 per cent.

In the winter of 1905 the new warehouse was completed and added to the system. It has eight floors, 10 feet high, 6½ being insulated with 4" of "Nonpareil" sheet cork finished with cement and each containing 3,100 sq. ft. of floor area, measured inside the in-



PURITY

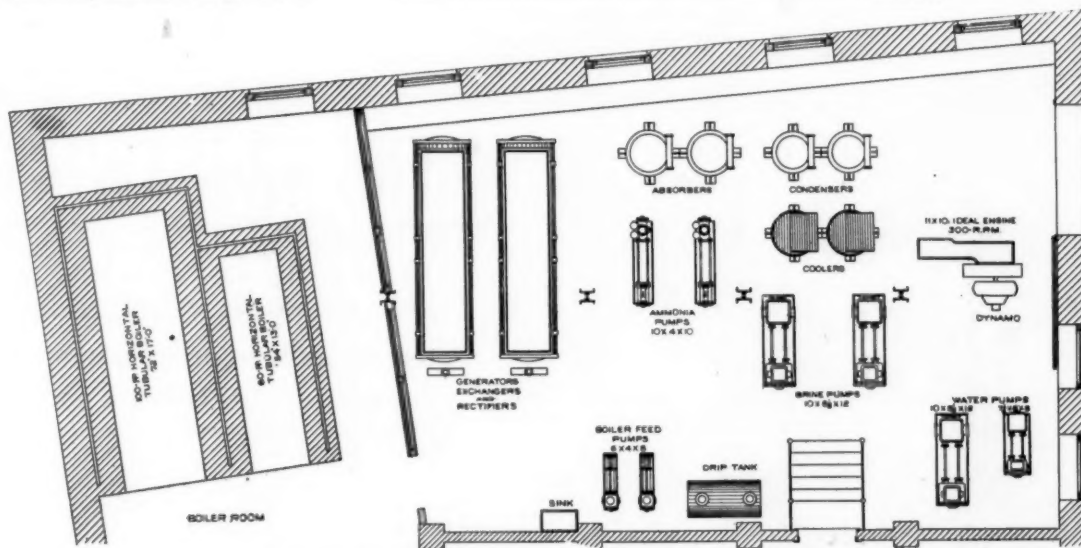
Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Year.	Machinery used.	Space cooled (about 1-3 freezer).	Tons coal per day.
1892 to 1904,	old 15-ton plant.	House "A," 140,000.	1.8
1905,	new 50-ton plant, 2 units.	House "A," 140,000.	.83
1906,	new 50-ton plant, 2 units.	House "A," 140,000. House "B," 190,000.	1.3
Total		330,000	



FLOOR PLAN OF COLD STORAGE PLANT OF L. C. BATES COMPANY.

sulation, making a total of 201,000 cu. ft. One room was shut off so the total space cooled was as shown in the following table:

Temperatures Maintained.
The following is a list of the rooms, with the temperatures maintained, on July 3, 1906, which shows average conditions:

Warehouse A.		Warehouse B.	
Room.	Temperature.	Room.	Temperature.
21.....	37°	81.....	35°
34.....	37°	82.....	32°
23.....	36°	31.....	30°
41.....	36°	51.....	30°
43.....	34°	61.....	30°
51.....	34°	71.....	30°
35.....	30°	32.....	4°
42.....	30°	41.....	0°
44.....	30°	42.....	-8°
52.....	29°		
32.....	23°		
22.....	17°		
33.....	6°		

Coal Consumption.

The coal used during the summer of 1906 was as follows:

	Gross tons.
Coal in bin May 1.....	1.0
Coal bought in May.....	51.0
" " " June.....	52.0

SHEET CORK INSULATION

FOR

**CHILLING and COLD
STORAGE ROOMS**

SEND FOR SAMPLES, CIRCULARS, ETC.

**The Nonpareil Cork Works, 105 HUDSON ST.,
NEW YORK, N. Y.**



THE BUFFALO REFRIGERATING MACHINE

has an enviable record of 30 years of general service

THE BUFFALO REFRIGERATING MACHINE COMPANY, 126 Liberty Street, New York.

Coal bought in July.....	48.3
" " August.....	28.9
" " September.....	23.2
Total.....	204.4
Coal in bin September 30.....	1.0

Total coal used..... 203.4
Total number of days from May 1 to September 30, 153.

Average coal used per day, 1.33 gross tons.
This coal was sold by the dealer in New Haven as "Cumberland Soft Coal." The coal was not weighed, but the above quantities were the amounts paid for, and it would be a slur on the coal dealer's intelligence to say he gave over weight.

Machinery.

The refrigerating plant consists of the following parts:

- 1 Horizontal tubular boiler, 72" x 17', set in brickwork.
- 1 Horizontal tubular boiler, 54" x 13'.
- 1 Iron flue connecting both boiler stacks.
- 2 25-ton special absorption refrigerating machines of closed type.
- 2 Direct-acting steam ammonia pumps, each 10" x 4" x 10".
- 2 Duplex brine pumps, each 10" x 8½" x 12".
- 1 Duplex water pump, 7½" x 6" x 8".
- 1 Duplex water pump, 16" x 8½" x 12".
- 2 Single cylinder boiler feed pumps, each 6" x 4" x 8".
- 1 50-horsepower "Harrisburg" automatic engine, 11" x 10", with direct-connected dynamo running 300 r.p.m.

2 Elevators.

- 1 5-horsepower electric motor for fur room fan.
- 1 "Utility" feed water heater and purifier.
- 1 Damper regulator.
- 2 "Anderson" steam traps for generator drips.

Method of Operation.

The boiler pressure was generally kept at 90 lbs., and a 4" steam pipe conveyed steam to each of the four pumps and engine. The exhausts of all these pumps and engine were joined together and run into the oil separating compartment of the "Utility" tank, generally under a pressure of about 5 lbs., and the boiler feed pump delivered it to the boiler hot, generally at a temperature of 220°. To supply the leakage of steam and waste from the oil separator, drips, stuffing boxes, etc., enough fresh water was fed daily in to the boiler to raise the level about 12", as shown by the gauge glasses, which seemed to be sufficient to maintain the proper level. This water was fed in slowly during the day time, but none whatever was fed in during the night. For this reason the boiler remained free and clear from scale.

The duplex water pump sucked water direct from the wells at a temperature of about 56°, and delivered it to the refrigerating machines, the waste water running to the sewer. City water was used in the boilers, and, as mentioned above, the quantity was nominal; as a matter of fact, the city water bill with the new house was very much lower than the water bills were formerly with the old plant.



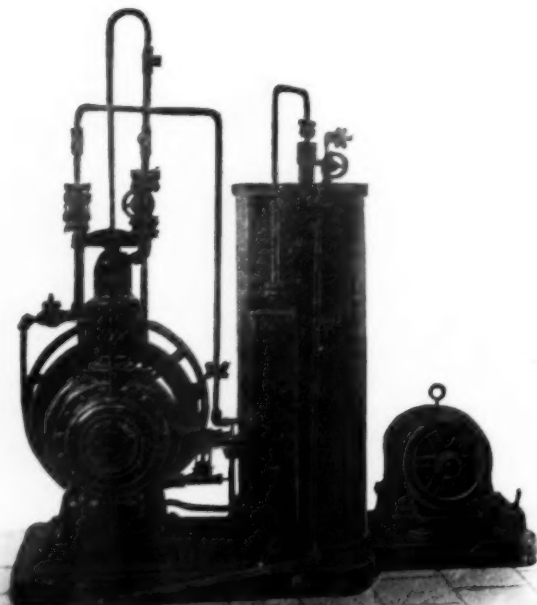
Use it on your
steam engine

THE
POWELL
"TROJAN"
SIGHT
FEED
LUBRICATOR

Double Connection

The construction of the "TROJAN" Lubricator is a radical departure from all other makes of sight feed lubricators, as both the index and sight feed arms are cast in one piece with the body, making a very rigid and strong arrangement.

The William Powell Co.
2525 Spring Grove Avenue
CINCINNATI, OHIO



"THE BRUNSWICK"

REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINERY

Facts that are Interesting and Well Worth
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WE LEAD THE WORLD in excellence of manufacture of this class of machinery.

Our machines are stronger in all working parts, simpler in construction, more efficient in action, cheaper in cost (efficiency considered) than any ammonia compressor on the market.

The essential features of all ammonia compressors are: durability of working parts, efficiency and simplicity of valve construction, and freedom from complications.

We stand ready to guarantee that our COMPRESSOR VALVE, which is a valve and safety head combined, HAS GREATER EFFICIENCY, with the same amount of power expended, THAN ANY VALVE ON THE MARKET.

The Brunswick Condenser has fifty per cent. fewer joints to keep tight. Twenty-five per cent. more condensing power, and (considering efficiency), is very much cheaper than any other make.

Write for detailed drawings of our valves, compressors, condensers, etc., and COMPARE THEM WITH OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

We guarantee every claim we make. We invite a most searching investigation, and finally, we guarantee every plant we install.

THE BRUNSWICK REFRIGERATING CO., NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.
U. S. A.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Big Advance After Moderate Reactions to Lower Prices—Fitful Changes Through Varying Volume of Hog Supplies and Small Products Stocks—Occasional Liberal Selling of Some Packers, Followed by Active Buying on Their Part—Large Outside Interests on Speculation Frequently Swing the Market—Liberal Shipment of Lard on Maturing Contracts—Quiet New Foreign Demands—Good, Full Home Distributions.

The hog products markets had been borne down occasionally at the close of the previous week on the pressure of the leading interests who had been influenced by the somewhat larger arrivals of hogs at the packing points. A recovery of tone followed, and at midweek there was a sharp advance in prices on packers buying through small stocks of the products.

The supplies of hogs at leading Western markets are now more closely approaching those of last year at this time than in any other period of this season. There is, however, quick distributions of the packing either on contracts or new demands.

All of these larger hog supplies were looked for beginning at this time, and as likely to run through January. The main consideration is that the hog supplies are not liberal enough or likely to be this side of May at least, to catch up with the large deficiency in supplies of them as compared with the marketing of the previous season for the corresponding period from the beginning of the fall season.

Efforts to hold down prices of the products on the increased hog marketing and to get hogs upon a more reasonable basis of cost, considering their present high prices which are quite \$1 per hundred better than at this

time last year, are natural but they have success only occasionally.

Whatever advantage buyers of the products may get, now and then in the period of the larger hog movement, does not disturb the opinion that the products markets are well situated statistically for selling interests.

The deliveries of lard upon maturing contracts are liberal, and they will continue so through January, as we observed in our previous weekly review, and chiefly for foreign markets.

It is hardly probable that any material surplus stock of lard can be had for weeks to come, and notwithstanding the fact that the compound makers will get a steadily increasing supply of cottonseed oil through January and will be able then to meet all demands for compound lard, by which there would be some loss of home inquiry for pure lard.

But the ordinary, instead of the extraordinary, home demands had for some time, for pure lard, in conjunction with the considerable quantities of it due the foreign markets upon contracts should prove sufficient to prevent more than a very moderate accumulation of the product in packers' hands through January.

There is no especial vitality just now to the export demands for meats, and the export movements for the season of the meats, as well as for lard, are materially behind those of last year, yet the stocks of meats are much reduced everywhere in packers' hands.

The home consumption of meats is much ahead of that of last year, as it is for lard, and the less hog packing than then for this season, has caused surplus stocks of the products everywhere to disappear, by which the

demands for consumption must necessarily be met by the packing right along.

As near as can be determined the requirements of meats and lard upon contract deliveries with foreign markets, most of them contracted in the early fall months, no matter how quiet new demands are from them at present, and no matter how much less of the supply of both the foreign markets are taking this season compared with last year, united to the present and prospective home demands, should prove sufficient fairly to use up any possible packing in the near future.

Hogs may be had lower in price, and the products markets may sympathize spasmodically, but the broad position of market affairs for the products is a substantial one for the packing interests, as on the liberal needs for consumption and the rate of the packing, with the small stocks of the products to build upon. This condition of affairs is likely to be shown until there are signs of a large hog movement in the spring months, as expectations are of a hog movement of considerable more importance than than meanwhile. The later period of the season when the effect of last year's large corn crop, in the quality of the hogs, should be shown, may prove a more important factor than some trade sources at present consider probable.

The hog supplies, however, that have been received latterly at the packing centres have shown improved quality. It is probable that the hog supply will be somewhat larger right along than it has been latterly and of good quality, however that it may be as late as the spring months before there is a big hog movement.

The speculation on the part of the out-

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PURE
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LARD



TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The news from England this week was rather favorable, in that the London auction sale showed prices as unchanged and half of the quantity sold that was offered. There were 1,500 casks on sale. In other words, the London sale maintained the advance of 1s. 6d. made in the private dealings there since the last auction sale. There had been no London sale before in three weeks.

There is no foreign demand of importance upon our markets, as yet, but this may be because of the holiday season. The current tone of the English markets encourages a little the traders in this country.

There is no question but that the developments of the English markets will have a good deal to do with the tallow situations in this country.

Just now the stocks of tallow at the Eastern and Western markets are inconsiderable, although that they are slowly increasing. But the soapmakers are usually ready to buy by the middle of January and the probabilities are that no matter how quiet present demands are for supplies that when these soapmakers' demands are satisfied that there will not be a surplus left sufficient to throw the market in the buyer's favor. Indeed, the prospective market until a time when important accumulations can be made is apt to be a fairly firm one, if not materially better, than at present.

The soapmakers, however, have been for a long time conservative, and they would be apt to continue so unless the foreign markets came in for supplies, and if the soapmakers have the market to themselves, they are not apt to crowd the market against their interests.

It is conceded that the home compound makers would not compete with the soapmakers for the supplies as much as usual in their freer than ordinary use of oleo stearine.

The prospects are then of a near future well sustained market. But the opinion is that the market will gradually creep out of the exhausted supply position from the large takings of England in the fall months, and that in February, unless there are foreign demands, the supplies would reach more important proportions than had been possible to show for some time before.

The prospect of supplies for February are based upon not only an increasing make of tallow itself, but from the miscellaneous soap making materials that should then show more important offerings, as well that delayed cottonseed oil supplies are beginning to arrive and that by February there should

be a normal movement forward of a very large oil production of the under grades.

There has been nothing done for the week in New York city hoghead tallow, with the last sale at 6½¢, and which is now the nominal market price. Some of the melters, however, decline to sell at that price. The weekly contract deliveries will be made at 6½¢.

More business is required to fairly determine prices of the other grades of tallow, and this should soon come about. Except to say that the tone is a firm one, the quotations must be regarded, just now, as in good degree nominal. New York city, in tierces, in that way is quoted at 6½¢@6¾¢, and special lots, tierces, for export, at 6¾¢, and up to 7¢. asked. The city edible tallow is held at about 7¼¢, with out of town lots at 7¢. bid, and perhaps 7½¢. would be paid for some lots. Sale of 75 tierces city at 7¼¢.

The country made tallow is arriving only moderately, and on that account it does not accumulate in the supply with the current slowness of general trading. The sales for the week are 175,000 pounds country made at 6¼¢@6½¢, as to quality.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is without especial significance for the week. It remains steady, with only a moderate supply for sale, demands quiet with the compound makers, however, they are using up freely their accumulated supplies of the stearine, as there is continued liberal sale for compound lard.

The position of the pure lard market warrants expectation of continued liberal use of the stearine by the compound lard makers. Therefore that while prices of the stearine are high compared with ordinary seasons' developments that as this is an unusual season thus far in the degree of less supply to a large consumption, that the advantage is with selling interests.

New York quotes at 12¢., and Chicago quotes at about 11½¢@12¢. Sales in New York of 180,000 pounds at 12¢.

LARD STEARINE.—A slow and nominal market at about 10½¢.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—About 6½¢. quoted for double pressed with steady absorptions by the foreign markets of the offerings.

GREASE.—The holiday season checked buying interest from home soapmakers and exporters. The undertone of the market is

a firm one through its supply position and the situation of the tallow market. Yellow quoted at 5½¢@5¾¢; house at 5½¢@5¾¢. for fair to good, and 6¢. for extra; bone at 5¼¢@6½¢; "A" white about 7¢; "B" white about 6½¢.

GREASE STEARINE.—Supplies are moderate and the market prices are sustained. Yellow quoted at 6½¢; white at 6¾¢.

CORN OIL.—It is hard to buy under \$5, although some outside lots have been sold at \$4.90. Indeed, the more general asking prices are \$5.15@5.20.

OLEO OIL.—No large sales but a steady liberal consumption and a strong market. Rotterdam quotes 60 florins, New York prime at 10½¢, and low grade at 8¢.

COCOANUT OIL.—The temper of the market steadily favors selling interests, as the consumption is large and the statistical position encouraging. Cochin, on spot, quoted at 9¼¢@10¢., and January and March shipments at 9½¢. Ceylon, on spot, at 9¢@9¼¢, and January and March shipment at 8¾¢.

PALM OIL.—Light stocks tend to firmness as to prices, particularly in view of the cost of importation. Red quoted at 6¾¢@7¢. Lagos at 7¼¢.

LARD OIL.—Manufacturers are buying only moderately and at firm prices. Prime at 75¢@77¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Moderate jobbing sales only and at steady prices. Quotations: 20 cold test, 90¢; 30 test, 80¢@82¢; 40 test, 68¢@70¢; prime, 55¢; dark, 48¢.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Memberships were sold at \$500, and had, afterwards, \$600 bid, with anywhere up to \$1,000 asked, as a result of increased demand for them through the prospect of new trading interests upon the floor from the action of the Board of Managers in relation to trading in unlisted securities. Later in the week it was said that the memberships were offered around the "pit" at \$550, and again that even higher prices than noted had been bid for them. The situation as to the prices must, therefore, be regarded as a feverish one.

Proposed for membership: Frederick G. Cowing, Henry Weilemann.

Visitors: Edgar Dreyfus, Paris; Julius Bratleban, Charleston; H. J. Hicken, Robert Ramsay, Baltimore; W. L. Moore, Duluth; N. Bawlf, Winnipeg; C. E. Dickinson, Rochester.

**WE BUY
TALLOW and GREASES**

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Stockholm, Sweden

Import, Export and Commission.

Specialty: Export of

Edible Beef Oleo Stearine

at lowest market price to the Continent and America. Please ask for offers.

**Tallow, Grease, Stearine
Cocoanut Oil, Palm Oil
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and**

All Soap Materials

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A. L. RIESER

918 & 19 Produce Exchange, New York City

Stearines, Tallow, Greases, Oils,
Fertilizer Material, Blue Stock, Bones**HEATING BY BLOWER SYSTEM.**

Large installations are being made by the B. F. Sturtevant Company of Boston, Mass., for heating the following plants by the blower system: National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio; St. Joseph Lead Company, Bonne Terre, Mo.; Manufacturers Furniture Exchange, Chicago, Ill.; Jefferson Glass Company, Follansbee, W. Va.; Canada Paint Company (Ltd.), Montreal, P. Q., and American Vulcanized Fibre Company, Newark Center, Del.

OUR FOREIGN MEAT RIVALS.

(Continued from page 16.)

Following is a summary of the other exports for three years of the period covered, with totals for packinghouse products and meat animals:

	1895.		1900.		1903.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Tallow, lbs.	29,518,720	\$1,270,152	28,696,000	\$1,641,573	41,231,680	\$2,206,898
Oleomargarine, lbs.	2,392,320	134,603	2,495,360	151,601	3,225,600	253,321
Bacon and hams, lbs.	218,176	31,389	597,408	81,645	422,352	71,430
Pork, lbs.	36,302	2,608	219,520	15,967	370,384	45,872
Lard, lbs.	30,800	1,956	26,992	2,253	12,962	1,523
Beef, other than frozen or chilled, lbs.	586,432	26,138	894,992	44,704	829,360	52,271
Rabbits, frozen, lbs.	66,509,776	b225,796	18,804,624	753,607	12,718,720	487,078
Bones, hoofs, horns, etc., lbs.	87,360	1,917	215,040	6,137	154,560	5,241
Hair, lbs.	45,920	9,709	63,728	15,480	61,264	14,225
Other p'k'ghouse products, lbs.	5,327,792	262,560	835,856	67,793	1,852,368	128,350
Cattle, head	183	6,424	616	28,498	c21,106	c21,106
Hogs, head	129	832	462	3,587	206	2,024
Sheep, head	11,985	76,117	3,840	34,513	621,763	d111,642
Total meat animals.	—	83,373	—	66,598	—	134,772
Total pack. products.	—	7,830,000	—	11,903,616	—	18,227,572
Grand total.	—	7,915,542	—	12,815,841	—	18,874,781

a1896. b1897. cCattle exports in 1902 were 3,062 head, valued at \$101,073. dSheep exports in 1902 were 48,047 head, valued at \$218,206.

The number of cattle, sheep and hogs in New Zealand each year since 1895, and the sheep slaughtered from 1899 to 1903, are given as follows, statistics of cattle and hogs slaughtered not being kept:

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Sheep Slaughter'd.
1895	1,047,901	19,826,004	239,778	—
1896	1,138,067	19,138,493	206,834	—
1897	1,206,185	19,657,954	186,627	—
1898	1,203,024	19,673,725	193,512	4,749,720
1899	1,222,189	19,348,509	240,751	4,348,481
1900	1,258,680	19,385,195	250,975	4,855,188
1901	1,561,784	20,233,099	224,024	5,234,186
1902	1,460,683	20,342,727	193,740	4,946,678
1903	1,593,547	18,954,553	226,591	6,554,633
1904	1,786,850	18,280,808	255,320	—

New Zealand escaped the droughts which so greatly depleted the flocks and herds of Australia. Cattle increased two-thirds in the nine years from 1895 to 1904, though the number of sheep was kept stationary, and even diminished at the end, by heavy slaughtering. In the earlier years covered the animal slaughter was about one-fourth of the flocks, but in 1903 it rose to 36 per cent.

The flocks of New Zealand seem to maintain themselves under an annual slaughter of one-fourth the total number, while in Australia the proportion marketed is approximately one-eighth. This is explained by the lower age at which the New Zealand sheep are sent to market—18 months against 3 or 4 years. This again seems to be due in part to characteristic differences between the merino, which constitutes, perhaps, nine-tenths of the flocks of Australia, and the crossbred and other long-wool sheep, which

make up nearly seven-eighths of those of New Zealand. The preparation of the New Zealand sheep for market is hastened, however, by liberal feeding. Great quantities of turnips and other root crops, as well as oats, are raised by the New Zealand farmers for their sheep, while the Australian sheep get little but the natural pasture.

Slaughter and Inspection Rules.

The slaughtering and inspection act of 1900 requires that all meat for export shall be inspected by a competent officer to ascertain its freedom from disease. During the year ending March 31, 1904, 55,721 cattle were inspected, 2,734,224 sheep, and 2,238,256 lambs. Of the cattle, 1.23 per cent were wholly condemned and 1.29 per cent partially; of the sheep, 0.109 of 1 per cent wholly and 0.01 of 1 per cent partially; of the lambs, 0.03 or 1 per cent wholly and 0.09 of 1 per cent partially. The government pays half the market value for animals condemned, and makes what it can out of the hides, hoofs, and carcasses. The carcasses are usually made into fertilizer.

The government has large cold-storage warehouses, designed to facilitate the export trade. In 1903 it contemplated establishing meat depots in England, where the products of New Zealand should be sold at cost price; but this was strongly opposed by the British wholesale and retail butchers, and no information of the actual adoption of the plan has come to hand.

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The frozen mutton of New Zealand brings about 2½ cents a pound more than that of Australia in the British market. The difference is due chiefly to the inferiority of the merino for mutton purposes, but partly, no doubt, to the better feeding of the New Zealand sheep. In a consular report of 1898 the total charges upon New Zealand mutton, including slaughtering, freezing, freight, insurance and London costs, are given as a little less than 4 cents a pound.

Paraguay's Dried Beef Industry.

Paraguay is not an important factor in the world's meat trade. The country was devastated during the war with its neighbors a generation ago, and the number of its cattle was reduced from 2,000,000 to 15,000. Since the close of the war, in 1870, the livestock industry has been growing. The increase in the number of cattle, sheep and swine in Paraguay from 1877 to 1900 is shown here:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	and Goats.	Swine.
1877	200,525	6,668	3,020	—
1886	729,766	32,351	12,250	—
1890	861,954	77,576	10,778	—
1900	2,283,039	246,392	23,887	—

The number of cattle in 1903 was estimated by the German consul at Asuncion to be 3,500,000. The rise of the jerked-beef industry has created a greater demand and higher prices for cattle in Paraguay. The consul just quoted says that prices of cattle increased 15 per cent during the ten years ending with 1903. The first jerked-meat factory was established in 1900, and the exports of jerked beef from Paraguay began in that year.

The exports of this article, the most valuable of the meat products of Paraguay, are given below. Other products of smaller values in the export trade are tallow, bones, horns and tongues.

	Pounds.	Value.
1900	347,528	\$45,635
1901	1,708,421	230,036
1902	2,055,182	287,867
1903	5,857,797	384,008

(To be continued.)

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Steadily Increasing Arrivals at Seaboard and Western Markets—As Yet Steady Use of Offerings and Firm Markets—Dull Export Demands and Anticipated Early Larger Supplies Prompts Uncertainty Concerning the Future—Excited Lard Markets Tends to Present Firmness—Conceded Scarcity of Choice Oils and High Prices for These—Probable Ample Supplies of All Other Grades and Cautious Speculative Buying Outside of the Protection of Contracts.

It has been easy to handle the New York market against "shorts" from a small supply basis. Just how much longer the situation can be ruled that way is open to question.

As it looks to us the oil arriving at the seaboard, which is of larger volume, is as yet being used up, chiefly on contract deliveries. But that the fact that the oil is being moved forward more freely from the South and that there is a good deal of it on the way the pressure of demands will, in that degree, be satisfied; therefore that it may be much more difficult to support market prices after a little while.

Occasionally the cotton oil market will get a stronger tone from a pure lard market excited position as it did in Wednesday's trading, and when otherwise it had depressed features. It would be hard to see why the lard market should exert as much effect as usual upon cotton oil prices, considering that the speculative and under-grades of the oil, which now form, and will form, the larger part of the supply cannot be freely used by the compound makers, who must have bleaching oil. It would be understood, of course, that a higher lard market in its influencing other materials would indirectly, in some degree, but less than usual, affect cotton oil.

Just how much of the, as generally understood prime oil, will come up to the requirement of compound makers will be comprehended by the trade, and it would have the opinion that much of the oil would be unsuitable for compound makers' demands, yet good enough to apply on contract deliveries through speculative deals; therefore it would have to be taken care of for consumption outside of compound makers' use.

The compound makers have had under contract a larger proportion than ordinarily of the choice oil produced in the Southwest and elsewhere, and by that much are prepared for compound lard demands, while preventing, in some degree, these choice oils going out of the country.

It is well understood that there will be a scarcity of choice oils right through the season, and that prices will remain high for them so long as the pure lard market maintains its present promises of full prices, since with pure lard at around current high prices full values could be afforded for substitute products for edible purposes.

As it is conceded, as well, that there is an insufficient supply for season's use of these high grades of cotton oil, and that there will be less than the usual amount of business in them because of their modified productions, while a good proportion of their supply, as had in the Southwest sections, has already been contracted for by the compound makers, and that there is not enough of them left to meet all demands that would be furnished for them by the north of Europe, Rotterdam and other markets, the course of the general market must be spoken of more as it will drift from the supplies of the ordinary prime and other qualities of the cotton oil.

In other words, it does not strike us that the general cottonseed oil market can be

gauged from the developments concerning the insufficient supplies of the choice grades, but rather from the preponderance of offerings of the other grades, as they will be shown at a more advanced period of the season.

There is a very large production of the ordinary prime and under qualities of the oil, and when these begin to show at the seaboard markets there is likelihood of a changed position, as it seems to us, in a marked way from that had latterly.

This large production of the oil of grades under choice must be, as it looks now, taken care of more than in most seasons, by the home consumption. The export demand continues at a standstill. There is, of course, oil being steadily shipped to Europe, but it is on maturing contracts, that were made early in the season at decidedly lower prices than those current. It may be said that deliveries on these contracts, in conjunction with ordinary home demands, have thus far about used up the supplies of the oil at the seaboard.

But many contracts have been resold or canceled for deliveries from January to the spring months, as the foreign markets have found they had a big profit by reselling at the recent high prices in this country. This means just so much more of a supply of the oil turned at length for use here unless the markets in this country get low enough for Europe to again become a buyer. This factor does not work just now, indeed will not work until time is given for an accumulation of an oil supply. An accumulated oil supply would be an outcome of a ready movement forward of detained supplies from the South.

It looks as if there was just so much loss of consumption of the cotton oil in Europe for the season, considering that this is the beginning of January, with no prospects of

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a near revival of demands thence, and that other oils must have been used to this period by the soapmakers abroad sufficiently to abate a good deal of interest even for the entire season in cottonseed oil. Even linseed oil in Europe is easier, while cottonseed oil is fairly well maintained and linseed oil is being more freely used by the soapmakers there.

There is no question but that the lard market favors selling interests, and that there will continue an enormous home consumption of the oil by the compound markets, largely of choice oils from held or contracted for supplies, and because of the present and prospective situation of the lard market, and that the tallow market is firm at present and is likely to remain so for a few weeks more by which home soapmakers find the cottonseed oil about its relative difference with beef fat materials.

But the compound makers want choice cottonseed oil and the home soapmakers' consumption would not increase more than 100,000 barrels in any season whether the prices were strikingly favorable for the oil or otherwise.

With the consumption of the cotton oil by foreign soapmakers it would be another question. But the fact at present is that the foreign soapmakers are more than ordinarily using other oils, and notably linseed oil, and their prospective demands around current prices would be small.

The question would seem to be as to how well the home markets can take care of the large production of the cottonseed oil of grades under choice, as because they are likely to have more of it to take care of than in most seasons.

It will probably take some time to straighten out the market from a season's supply and demand basis, and because of the delayed marketing at the seaboard of the productions.

The New York market has had freer deliveries of the cottonseed oil upon contracts, and it expects to make much more important deliveries before the close of the month, from the reported rate of full supplies on the way here. The sharp rise in the lard market yesterday (Wednesday) tends, however, to prevent any pressure to sell the cottonseed oil, while it somewhat dumbfounds the trade on the general antagonistic positions of the several features as they are outlined in the review, although the concession would be, generally, that the supply and demand basis of the pure lard is encouraging for high prices for the lard. Indeed, the advance in lard for the day turned the sentiment for cottonseed oil from a weak opening to a fraction higher prices before the close of trading for the day, although it did not increase the demand for the cotton oil from any source. The extreme close, however, was weak; and on Thursday there was a slightly lower cotton oil market, despite the fact that lard prices were well supported.

The mills maintain prices on crude oil, as influenced partly by the tone at the seaboard markets. But there is a steady full make of the oil, while there is a good deal of seed yet to be secured, especially in the Southeast, as held in warehouses for arbitrary prices in view of the full prices for the seed products.

The Southeast mills quote at 33c. for prime crude, and 31½@32c. basis prime, and Texas

quotes about 37c., the latter because of the willingness of the compound makers to pay an extreme price to get choice oil.

We observe, by private reports, that the amount of cotton ginned (government report not due until next week) is larger in some sections of the Southeast than it was expected it would be, particularly in Georgia. There is now little doubt but that the cotton crop is quite 13,000,000 bales, counting lint, and as it appeared it would be close to that from the last government report.

India cotton crop reports are highly encouraging, the yield said to be about 37 per cent. better than the previous largest crop, so say late Bombay advices received by an English authority, and which also says that a large surplus is available for export. The shipments of cotton seed from Bombay for last year amounted to 169,880 tons, against 118,700 tons previous season. The Hull imports of the seed had been last year 284,100 tons, against 255,979 tons in 1905. (One week's movement to complete the total for the respective season.) In Alexandria cotton seed receipts continue liberal. The receipts since September 1 at Alexandria have been about 44,000 tons more than in the previous year.

The linseed prices of Europe are moderately higher than they were a year ago at this time—equal to about 1s. 6d. so., but they are nearly 10s. higher than they were two years since, in the big supply year, and nearly as much higher as they were three years since, however lower they are than cottonseed oil.

The imports of linseed into the United Kingdom and Continental markets for last year were about 240,000 tons less than in the previous year, and about 650,000 tons less than in the exceptional year of 1904, so that the disparity of selling prices may be largely accounted for from the supply basis.

But Russia is now exporting the linseed freely, in excess of the previous year at the same time. The La Plata linseed is more freely offered at its home markets, and has, latterly, ruled easier in price at its primary market. The weather conditions for the linseed crop in Argentina have been favorable for harvesting. Indeed, any late weakness of the linseed markets abroad have been due to the increasing offerings of the new foreign crop, and which in some of the prominent sections are in excess of those at this time last year.

The total shipments of the linseed from all directions to the United Kingdom and Continental markets for last year were only about 220,000 quarters behind those of the previous year.

New York Transactions.

On the late dealings of Friday of the week before the market was subjected to some pressure by which there was a decided decline in prices, with May delivery then sold down to 37c., January to 39c., and July at 37½c. It was apparent that there could be easy manipulation of the market, and that manipulation could be modified only when there were normal conditions of supplies and demands. Sales then were 300 bbls. prime yellow, December at 42½c.; 200 bbls. January at 39½c.; 200 bbls. do. at 39½c.; 100 do. at 39c.; 1,500 do. at 39½c.; 200 bbls. February at 38½c.; 200 do. at 38½c.; 1,200 bbls. March at 38c.; 100 do. at 37½c.; 600 do.

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at 38c.; 300 bbls. May at 37½c.; 700 do. at 37½c.; 500 do. at 37c.; 200 do. at 37½c.; 500 do. at 37½c.; 500 bbls. July at 37½c.; 300 do. at 38c.

On Saturday (29th) there was a turn to better prices, with a recovery of about ½c. on moderate dealings, but bidding found a good deal of cautiousness among sellers. Sales were: December closed at 42½c.; 100 bbls. January at 39½c., closed at 39½c.; 200 bbls. February at 39c., closed at 39c.; 300 bbls. March at 38½c., closed at 38½c.; 300 bbls. May at 37½c.; 100 do. at 38c., closed at 37½c.; 2,400 bbls. July at 38c., closed at 38½c.

On Monday the Exchange adjourned at an early hour, preceding the holiday, but the disposition was to hold the market strong. There was little disposition either to buy or sell. The sales were 200 bbls. prime yellow, May at 37½c., closed at 37½c.; 1,100 bbls. July at 38c.; 200 bbls. do. at 38½c., closed at 38½c.; 200 bbls. do. at 38½c., closed at 38½c.; January closed at 39½c.; February at 39½c.; March at 38½c.; September at 38½c.

Tuesday.—Holiday.

On Wednesday the market opened very quiet, and was in instances a little easier. The arrivals in New York are steadily increasing. Sales of 200 bbls. prime yellow, March at 38½c.; 700 bbls. do. May at 37½c.; 400 bbls. do. at 38c.; 100 bbls. July at 38c. Later in the day with a bulge in the lard market of 20 points, the cottonseed oil market became a trifle higher, although there was not much trading in it; later sales were 500 bbls. March at 38½c.; 600 do. at 39c.; 100 bbls. February at 39½c.; 100 bbls. May at 38½c.; 1,400 bbls. May at 38c.; 100 bbls. July at 38½c.; 800 do. at 38½c.; and the market closed easy with January at 39½c.; February at 39½c.; March at 38½c.; May at 37½c.; July at 38c. @ 38½c.; September at 38½c.

On Thursday the market opened firmer and partly ¼c. higher on deliveries after January, but soon slackened and was rather easy; early sales were 200 bbls. prime yellow January at 40c.; 400 do. 39½c.; 600 bbls. February at 39½c.; 100 bbls. May at 38½c.; 200 do. at 38c.; 1,000 bbls. July at 38½c.; there was a further light decline and more of a desire to sell. Sales: 200 bbls. January, 39½c.; 1,500 do., 39½c.; closed 39½c.; February closed 38½c.; 100 March, 38c.; 100 do., 38½c.; closed 38½c.; 100 May, 37½c.; 37½c.; closed 37½c.; 200 July, 38½c.; 100 do., 38c.; 700 do., 38½c.; 400 do., 38c.; closed 38½c.; 100 September, 38½c.; closed 38½c.

(Continued on page 40.)

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending January 4, 1907, and for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1905, was as follows:

From New York.			
Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1906.	Same period, 1905.
Alesund, Norway	—	5	100
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	60
Acajutla, Salvador	—	4	8
Alexandria, Egypt	—	308	2,399
Algiers, Algeria	—	2,254	1,926
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	—	238
Amapola, West Indies	4	4	—
Ancona, Italy	—	172	150
Antigua, West Indies	—	920	4,650
Antwerp, Belgium	60	20	49
Aunacion, Venezuela	—	—	46
Auckland, New Zealand	—	209	—
Azua, West Indies	—	—	229
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	389
Barbados, West Indies	—	444	50
Barcelona, Spain	—	25	108
Belfast, Ireland	—	175	100
Bergen, Norway	—	—	8
Berlin, Germany	—	13	—
Bissau, Port Guinea	6	—	—
Bombay, India	—	142	81
Bone, Algeria	—	125	2,270
Bordeaux, France	100	350	175
Braila, Roumania	—	100	150
Bremen, Germany	—	24	36
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	75	—
Bristol, England	—	419	1,108
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep. ..	—	—	48
Calabar, Cuba	—	—	40
Callao, Peru	—	—	90
Cairo, Egypt	—	184	926
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	—	36
Cardenas, Cuba	—	—	—

Cardiff, Wales	—	50	—
Cartagena, Colombia	—	3	—
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	257	121
Christiansand, Norway	—	475	630
Christiansand, Norway	—	75	50
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	139	76
Colon, Bolivar, Venezuela	—	9	34
Colon, Panama	—	376	332
Conakry, Africa	—	16	112
Copenhagen, Denmark	150	290	645
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	29	71
Cork, Ireland	—	30	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	—	27
Dantzig, Germany	—	600	1,500
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	19	9
Demarara, British Guiana	21	482	676
Drontheim, Norway	—	100	75
Dublin, Ireland	150	150	—
Dundee, Scotland	—	—	68
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	87	—
Dunkirk, France	—	100	660
Flume, Austria	—	—	165
Fort de France, West Indies ..	284	567	—
Galatz, Roumania	—	800	1,215
Genoa, Italy	—	3,623	4,940
Georgetown, British Guiana ..	—	9	10
Gibraltar, Spain	—	55	1,330
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,028	2,962
Gonaives, Haiti	—	7	—
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	200	395
Granada, Spain	—	37	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies	—	566	567
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	—	22
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	—	59
Half Jack	—	—	4
Hamburg, Germany	—	865	1,660
Havana, Cuba	142	962	1,249
Havre, France	1,710	4,901	8,749
Helsingborg, Sweden	—	—	8
Helsingfors, Finland	—	—	50
Hull, England	—	—	85
Kingston, West Indies	129	979	1,161
Kobe, Japan	—	—	1,598
Konigsberg, Germany	—	250	500
Kustendji, Roumania	—	750	75
La Guaira, Venezuela	6	55	50
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	30
Leghorn, Italy	—	220	657
Leith, Scotland	—	—	20
Lisbon, Spain	—	—	20
Liverpool, England	—	1,261	2,662
London, England	510	1,966	2,295
Macoris, San Domingo	—	99	413
Malta, Island of	—	301	1,689
Manchester, England	—	700	637
Malmo, Norway	—	—	21
Manaus, Brazil	—	—	15
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	—	29
Maracaibo, Venezuela	6	7	—
Marseilles, France	20,769	17,705	—
Martinique, West Indies	—	610	1,880
Massawa, Arabia	—	38	259
Matanzas, West Indies	—	16	11
Melbourne, Australia	—	38	194
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	13	13
Montevideo, Uruguay	48	674	1,208
Naples, Italy	—	100	422
Newcastle, England	—	20	—
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	14	5
Oran, Algeria	—	499	805
Panama, Panama	23	57	—
Para, Brazil	—	—	290
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	40	692
Point a Pitre, West Indies	—	12	70
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	5	16
Port au Prince, West Indies ..	—	93	37
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	12	—
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	39	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	4	—
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	75	—
Port Said, Egypt	—	5	140
Progreso, Mexico	—	120	—
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	9	9
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	80	1,296	1,950
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	119	—
Rosario, Argentine Republic ..	—	6,525	4,555
Rotterdam, Holland	—	7	24
St. Croix, West Indies	44	121	49
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	—	11
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	6	—
Samana, San Domingo	—	213	—
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	543	739
San Domingo City, San Dom. ..	—	247	103
Santiago, Cuba	115	1,220	177
Santos, Brazil	—	—	10
Shanghai, China	—	14	—
Southampton, England	—	325	325
Stavanger, Norway	—	170	194
Stettin, Germany	140	3,635	1,795
Stockholm, Sweden	—	30	260
Swansea, Wales	—	—	25
Sydney, Australia	—	—	25
Tampico, Mexico	—	6	—
Tangier, Morocco	—	—	565

Trieste, Austria	—	708	34,918
Trinidad, Island of	15	81	150
Tunis, Algeria	—	153	—
Turks Island, West Indies	—	—	9
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	25	—
Valparaiso, Chili	38	1,339	486
Venice, Italy	—	3,418	4,374
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	51	185
Wellington, New Zealand	—	15	29
Yokohama, Japan	—	88	—
Total	3,782	72,878	131,504

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	326	3,871	4,800
Belfast, Ireland	—	200	—
Bluefields, Nicaragua	220	220	—
Bordeaux, France	—	150	—
Bremen, Germany	50	1,050	2,470
Christiansand, Norway	—	400	—
Colon, Panama	—	12	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	200	1,700	5,843
Dublin, Ireland	—	105	—
Dunkirk, France	—	160	—
Genoa, Italy	—	652	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,300	1,175
Hamburg, Germany	—	6,805	10,130
Havana, Cuba	—	1,016	407
Havre, France	1,000	6,835	1,900
Hull, England	50	135	—
Liverpool, England	—	5,800	4,832
London, England	—	6,250	3,700
Manchester, England	—	450	600
Marseilles, France	—	7,400	2,230
Rotterdam, Holland	—	26,780	29,217
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	423
Trieste, Austria	—	50	4,550
Venice, Italy	100	100	—
Total	—	71,640	72,437

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	100	100	—
Bremen, Germany	—	200	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	600	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,117	3,000
London, England	—	500	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	27,374	18,723
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	3,460
Trieste, Austria	—	3,400	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	—	—
Total	100	35,291	32,383

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	100	400
Bremen, Germany	—	—	198
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	150	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	150	170
Hamburg, Germany	200	1,250	2,000
Liverpool, England	—	600	—
Rotterdam, Holland	215	3,995	400
Stockholm, Sweden	—	50	—
Total	415	6,295	3,228

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JULIUS DAVIDSON
Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL
302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

THE SCIENTIFIC MEAL MILL



Scientific Meal Mill

FINEST FAST GRINDING. MANY NEW IMPROVEMENTS. UNRI-
VALED RECORD THROUGHOUT THE TRADE. SIZES: 22" TO 36".

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE
SCIENTIFIC Cotton Seed Cleaners, Disc Hullers, Hull-
Beating Separators and Cake Breakers

SEND NOW FOR SPECIAL INFORMATION and CATALOGUES
THE FOOS MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio

Established 1875

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange

NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTERS BROKERS

**WE EXECUTE
ORDERS
TO BUY OR SELL**

Cotton Seed Oil FUTURE DELIVERY

**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway.....	—	50	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	375	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	300	110
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	—	200
Total.....	—	725	310

From Savannah.

Bremen, Germany.....	—	793	3,510
Christiania, Norway.....	—	—	433
Gothenberg, Sweden.....	—	—	1,007
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	—	1,806
Havre, France.....	—	—	873
London, England.....	—	—	375
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	4,287	11,684
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	—	197
Total.....	—	5,080	19,945

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany.....	—	300	1,430
Liverpool, England.....	—	2,690	—
London, England.....	—	—	910
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	200	2,780
Total.....	—	3,190	5,129

From All Other Ports.

Canada.....	413	6,420	4,826
Guatemala.....	—	—	9
Hamburg, Germany.....	200	200	—
Honduras.....	—	—	5
Mexico.....	—	—	2
Salvador.....	—	—	29
Total.....	613	6,620	4,901

Recapitulation.

From New York.....	3,782	72,878	131,504
From New Orleans.....	1,946	71,640	72,437
From Galveston.....	100	35,291	32,583
From Baltimore.....	415	6,295	3,228
From Philadelphia.....	—	725	310
From Savannah.....	—	5,080	19,945
From Newport News.....	—	3,190	5,129
From all other ports.....	613	6,620	4,901
Total.....	6,856	201,719	270,037

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Jan. 3, 1907.—Prices are about the same as last week, with no new developments. There is a splendid demand for the very high grades and this is reflected by the high prices paid for really prime crude all over the country. Basis prime crude on the other hand is rather neglected on account of the small allowances that the arbitration committee generally allow and which are hardly in proportion to the enormous difference prevailing in reality between the higher and the lower grades of refined oil. The result is the peculiar fact that crude oil in those sections that produce first class quality such as Texas is worth as much as 36c., whereas in other sections it is hard to find a buyer for it as "basis prime" at 30. The difference between prime crude and guaranteed prime crude is therefore steadily increasing and is now practically 4c. in the Southeast for the above given reasons. The foreign demand is almost at a standstill and things look pretty dull all around.

Produce exchange prices at noon to-day were: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, January, 39½c.; February, 39c.; March, 38½c.; May, 38c.; July, 38¼c.; Sept. 38¾c.

We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 46c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 47c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 24s. 6d.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Jan. 3.—Texas prime crude oil barely steady at 37c. for Valley; off crude unchanged; offerings increasing in tendency and shade lower. Meal is cheaper at \$28, long ton, shipside. Cake, \$26.50, sacked. Hulls higher, \$8 sacked, \$5.50 loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 3.—Cottonseed oil market quiet; prime crude nominal; basis prime, 29 to 29½ cents. Choice meal, \$24.50 to \$25. Hulls \$6, loose.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 3.—Prime crude oil 36c. Prime meal, \$25 f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$8 at Atlanta loose.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Texas, Jan. 3.—We are having a weary waiting market this week; 27c. freely bid for prime crude oil, with a few trades at 37½c. to-day; mills wanting 38c. to 40c. Prime loose cake, \$25, and meal \$22 f. o. b. at mill.

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 3.—Cotton oil market almost nominal for prime quality; prime crude scarce at 36c. f. o. b. mills, and 40c. Texas bid for bleachable yellow.

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' BULLETIN.

The publicity bureau of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association has issued its bulletin No. 2, advertising the products of the industry. A "cottonseed products Christmas tree" very appropriately decorates the front cover of the bulletin, and there are other clever cartoons depicting the benefits the world derives from the products of the cotton seed. The feature of the bulletin is a reprint of The National Provisioner's account of the recent Texas demonstration of the value and uses of cottonseed products foods. The bulletin also contains much matter of value in booming cottonseed products.

Food for thought for those in the trade is contained in a collection of statistics which

shows that if the 380,000,000 lbs. of cottonseed oil exported in 1905 had sold for the same price as the lard exported the same year, the oil mills would have received \$13,300,000 more than they did for their yield, while if the 60,000 tons of cottonseed meal exported had sold as high as the linseed meal sent abroad, the return would have been \$1,350,000 greater than it was. And it only needs advertising to bring in this nearly fifteen million dollars extra, as the bulletin very forcibly states.

SOAP IN RUSSIA.

There are in Russia about fifty large soap factories, producing annually 250,000,000 pounds of the crudest kind of soap. To meet modern requirements 108,000 pounds of toilet, medicated and other soaps are imported, principally from France, Germany and England. The results of investigations made at the St. Petersburg Council Laboratory by Minister of Pharmacy Kromer disclosed dishonest practices in the manufacture of soap in Russia to a large extent. In a large number of cases the soaps tested contained 60 per cent of water and one-third rosin instead of tallow. Egg soap contained in its composition no egg at all, but colored yellow with a mineral dye; and others called glycerine soap contained no glycerine.

FERTILIZERS IN JAPAN.

Statistics given show the extent and increase of use of fertilizers in Japan, especially of oil cake. The value of the fertilizers imported into Japan during the first six months of 1905 is reported to have been 12,976,352 yen (\$6,462,223.30). Of this amount 7,265,109 yen, or \$3,618,024, was paid for oil cake; \$317,832 for ammonium sulphate, \$587,293 for calcium phosphate and \$317,224 for sodium nitrate. The oil cake comes from China, one-third of the nitrate from the United States, and the remainder from Chile and various other countries; the calcium phosphate and ammonium sulphate from the United Kingdom. There are several chemical factories at Osaka which produce fertilizers, especially ammonium sulphate.

**SEE PAGE
48 FOR
BARGAINS**

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Trade continues quiet, but the market is decidedly firm all around and there are few offerings of hides for prompt delivery. Native steers are being held at 16½c. and prices are firm on all varieties of branded hides. One big packer has declined a bid of 16½c. for three cars of early January native steers. Some packers are sold ahead on most of their early January natives and most of these sales were made at 15¼c. Last sales of Texas steers were at 15¼c. for heavy, 15c. for light and 14½c. for extremes and the market is unchanged at these prices. Butt brands are steady at 14½c. and Colorado at 14¼c. Recent sales of branded cows have closely cleaned up the market on these and some packers are sold ahead on this variety. All of the recent sales of branded cows have been at 14¼c. No further trading has developed in native cows. The packers have been able to maintain the market on these notwithstanding the recent apparent weakness and they have made small sales of light cows of November salting, as noted yesterday, at 15¼c., which price is fully as high as what light cows were bringing at the time they were salted. Heavy native cows are quoted nominally at 15½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market rules quiet and no sales of account have been reported. Good lots of hides that are on hand continue to be held fairly firm and bids of 13c. have been refused for buffs on hand that include hides of November and early December takeoff. Dealers are holding such lots at 13¼c., but there is no demand at this price and buyers are not willing to pay over 13c. The buff market to-day is nominally quotable at 13c. for current receipt hides for prompt delivery. The larger buyers will not pay any more than this figure, as they say that they can buy plenty of buffs in Michigan, Indiana, etc., at that price. Buffs are offered ahead at 12¾c. for rather indefinite delivery, but tanners are not disposed to buy ahead in this way. Tanners are urging prompt delivery on purchases already made and this is keeping dealers busy. Heavy cows continue quotable at about ¼c. more than buffs. Choice lots of these that include short-haired stock are firmly held at 13½c., while current receipts are nominally quotable at 13¼c. and future delivery at 13c. Extremes vary considerably in price, according to quality. Southwestern extremes, which are poor, are not quotable over 12¾c. at 13c., but Eastern extremes have recently brought up to 13¼c. at 13½c. Heavy

steers are quiet and rather easy, but not weak, as supplies are small. Ordinary lots of heavy steers are bringing 14c. Bulls are in moderate supply and unchanged at 11½c. and 10½c. on selection.

DRY HIDES.—Sole leather dry hides are held at 24c. for short and 23c. for long trim.

CALFSKINS.—There is a somewhat steadier tone to the market than existed last week, but offerings and sales are so small that the market is not really having any test. Chicago city skins are held at 16¼c., although buyers are not disposed to pay this price. Some choice outside cities are also held at 16¼c., but most sales are not over 16c. Good country skins would still bring 15¼c., but small lots have been picked up at outside points at 15½c. Kips are nominal at about 13½c. for the bulk of present receipts.

SHEEPSKINS.—The strength of the market continues pronounced and there is a good demand. One big packer has made sales of two cars of pelts and secured \$2 for sheep and \$1.75 for lambs as they run. Previous sales of Chicago packer lambs that were mostly all natives were at \$1.80. There is a wide range in country prices owing to the difference in quality of almost every lot. Mixed lots mostly sell at \$1.125, but fresh butcher lots range from \$1.35 to \$1.60 and extra choice stock brings even more.

HORSEHIDES.—Prices range from \$4.25 to \$4.75.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—There is an unchanged market with small sales effected. About 1,000 Maracaibos have been sold at 25¼c. It is understood that on recent sales of Orinocos more than one price was paid, according to holders. Most of the Orinocos sold were reported at 27c., but one holder intimates having secured 27¼c.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—There are offerings of January native steers at 16c., but no sales are reported. Offerings of cows are not reported sold and the demand for these is slack.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The market on hides continues dull, but prices show no further change. A car of 25 to 60 lb. Pennsylvania cows is reported sold at 13¼c. selected, but this lot consisted of good hides that were on hand ready for prompt shipment and a choice selection was made. There are offerings of New York State cows here at 12¾c. flat that are not being taken and a buyer reports having refused a lot of 1,000 New York State hides with heavy bulls out at 12¼c. flat, but it is not known how many No. 2's this lot contained. Calfskins rule very steady and some small lots of countries have been sold here at \$1.25, \$1.60 and \$1.65 and \$1.85. Country kips of 12 to 17 lbs. range from \$2.25 to \$2.35.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.—There have been some sales made here of Anglo-American packer hides, including about two cars of late salting native steers at 5¼d. and a similar quantity of butt brands and Colorados together at 4¾d. Those prices are for green weight.

Leather Conditions.

The market rules generally steady, but trade is inactive. Boston tanners, who advanced prices on union backs several weeks ago to a 38c. basis for firsts, are reported to have made a number of sales of sample lots at this figure and to have recently made two sales of sizable quantities on the 38c. basis. Local tanners, however, continue to offer

union backs at prices recently quoted. A car of "Newport" Texas oak sides that was sold here a while ago at 31c. tannery run for 26 lbs. average has been refused by buyer, as a car received runs lighter than this in weight. A number of local jobbers complain that their profit in last year's business was extremely small.

New York Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—The general tendency of the New York country hide market is very weak, and we will have much lower prices. Buffs are quoted at from 11¼c. to 11½c.; in fact, they might be shaded at ¼c. below that. There are large stocks being held at different points, and no demand. No. 1 native steers are quoted at 12½c. to 13c. The long-hair and grubbing season coming on, will naturally cause a decline in these prices. Bulls are steady at 11½c. for No. 1's and 10½c. for No. 2's, on selection, for late stock.

CALFSKINS.—The calfskin market is very quiet. Quotations: Trimmed, 5@7 lbs., 95c.; 7@9 lbs., \$1.20; 9@12 lbs., \$1.50; kips, 12 lbs. up, \$1.85 to \$2.05; deacons, 80@90c.; 15c. less per piece on No. 2, and 20c. on No. 2 kips. Untrimmed, No. 1, 7@15 lbs., 13c. per lb.; No. 1, 15 lbs. up, 11@11½c. per lb.; No. 2, 1½c. less per lb.

Chicago Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—The general condition of the country hide market at the present time is weak; in fact, the market is in a very unsettled condition.

CALFSKINS.—The calfskin market is very quiet all through.

HIDE MAN GETS MARRIED.

Sidney S. Schwarz, superintendent of the plant of the United States Leather Company at Cleveland, Ohio, and one of the ablest and best-known hide men in the country, surprised his friends by getting married recently. It was so quietly accomplished that it is even yet not very generally known, though the marriage took place on December 22. The bride was Miss Blanche May, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the wedding took place there. The couple returned to Cleveland after a brief tour, and Mr. Schwarz has been receiving congratulations from his friends in the trade as rapidly as they have learned of the march he stole on them. Mr. Schwarz is a brother of E. J. Schwarz, manager of the United States Leather Company's country hide department.

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of **HIDES**
and **SKINS** would do well
to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.
Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

CARROLL S. PAGE

HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides,
Sheep Pelts, Tallow, Bones

Wool Puller and Manufacturer of Page's
Tallow Renderer Perfected Poultry Food

HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Crushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because **RET-SOF** is **PURE** and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is **LESS**, while the hides bring **MORE** money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago Section

Bryan looks like a candidate for the third—degree.

"Come-a-seven"—seven's the point. Don't forget to write it 1907.

The cheerful sinner of 1906 is now a disagreeable saint—for a while.

See another federal judge has been doing the Ajax act. He'll never get on the Supreme bench!

Happy New Year! Hear that loud and heartfelt "Amen!" from the packers' amen corner?

Rather surprising that a fellow of George Cohan's ability would not have thought up something original!

The number of packinghouses springing up all over the country would indicate that the vegetarian ain't making much headway.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, December 29, averaged 5.76 cents per pound.

Chicago democrats are sitting up nights trying to figure out to what breed they belong—Dunne, Harrison or what? Probably what.

New leaves, water-wagons and the devil knows what seem to be all the rage just now. Next in order will be a rapid succession of dull thuds.

Chicago merchants demand a speedy settlement of the street car question. That will be sufficient reason for the "peepul" to pull the other way.

James Bryce, appointed to the British Embassy at Washington, is 68 years of age, which fact should put a little iron into you "old" geezers of 45 or so.

Harry Heller & Company, manufacturers, importers and exporters of packers' spices, chemicals, etc., are now located in their new offices at No. 367 Fifth avenue.

Police in the various cities do not seem to vary much as far as common everyday intelligence is concerned. However, New York and

Chicago samples seem to be the least encumbered in this respect, sometimes.

A year ago Board of Trade memberships were selling at \$3,000; to-day they are \$2,000. The membership has been reduced about fifty during the year and is now 1,740.

Mr. W. H. Hutchison, formerly Chicago agent of the State board of commissioners at the Stock Yards, and latterly in the livestock commission trade, died last week of heart-failure, at the age of 53. Mr. Hutchison was widely known and highly respected.

Evanston society woke up from its ennui long enough to give a dinner to its domestic pets and enjoyed it immensely. So did the pigs, dogs, cats, parrots, lizards, rabbits, etc. The hosts and hostesses showed nearly as much intelligence as their guests, it is said. Wemawable!

The General Supplies Company, James A. Duggan, president, issued a novel New Year's card this week in the form of a folder containing Ernest Crosby's "The Door of a Possible Heaven." It is a neat little sermon, and sounds impressive from the lips of preacher Duggan. He practices what he preaches, too.

Fred T. Fuller, vice president of the National Packing Company, with his wife, left Chicago on Sunday for a tour of Europe, and will stop at the principal cities on the continent where the National Company has branches. Mr. Fuller is on a trip of inspection and will make a close study of the meat trade in Europe before returning.

Rarely a man amassing a large fortune and controlling immense interests has brains enough to retire—as in the case of James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad—before he receives that "call to the unknown" and what is left of him materially is placed in the cold, cold ground, without even a pocket in his shroud.

P. S.—Hill denies the report that he is to retire!

For the purpose of enabling it to take care of increasing business the Cudahy Packing Company has increased its capital stock from \$7,000,000 to \$12,000,000. During the year ended September 1 the company earned \$826,-

000, which is equal to a little more than 11 per cent on the old capitalization of \$7,000,000. It has a surplus and profit and loss account of \$3,921,000 and a floating debt of \$8,856,000. Its total assets are \$19,778,000.

Chicago's packing business aggregates \$1,000,000 for each business day, employs 50,000 residents and furnishes indirect support to 250,000 more, thus easily constituting the greatest single Chicago industry, to say nothing of its being 'of the greatest importance also, says John W. Moore, vice president of the Live Stock Exchange. He might have added that the packing and allied industry is the largest and most important in the United States without fear of successful contradiction.

The new 2,000 mileage book adopted by the Western lines was placed on sale for \$50 on Tuesday for the first time. A rebate of \$4.75 will be paid for return of the cover. The old book cost \$60, and a refund of \$19.50 was made for the return of the cover. The Western lines placed on sale their credential by which, by the deposit of \$1, one becomes entitled to travel for two cents a mile provided he travels 3,000 miles during the year. Heretofore, in order to get this rate on a credential, it has been necessary to ride 4,000 miles within the year.

Edward Tilden, president of the National and Libby, McNeill & Libby companies, is now owner of the Consolidated Packing Company, title having passed to him by the expiration of the redemption period. The consideration was \$666,677, at which figure the property of the defunct concern was bid in by William C. Cummings of the Drovers' National Bank, September 12, 1905. The property includes the plants of the International, Cudahy, Wells and Hatley concerns, located around Forty-seventh street and Packers avenue. The court decree was for \$3,921,958 in favor of the bondholders.

In commenting on the first message of New

General Supplies Company

JAS. A. DUGGAN, Pres. I. C. McEWEN, Sec. & Treas.
19-29 Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards,
CHICAGO.

PACKERS' SUPPLIES of every description for every department.
Salt, Fuller's Earth, Parchment,
Wax and Manila Papers, Press Cloth,
Duncan and Fitzgerald Switches, Rail
Hangers, Pipe Fittings and Valves.
FULL LINES.
PROMPT DELIVERY.

Durand-Steel Lockers For Packing Houses

In use by Swift & Co. (8 orders), Morris & Co. (13 orders), Armour & Co., Hammond Co., Roberts & Oake, Boyd, Lunham & Co.
DURAND & SPALDING
483 CARROLL AVE., CHICAGO.

ZACHARY T. DAVIS

Architect
79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO
Packinghouses a Specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

WM. G. MAUL

902 Royal Insurance Bldg.
CHICAGO

Oleo Oil
Oleo Stock
Neutral Lard
Tallow, Grease, Cottonseed Oil

REPRESENTING

DANIEL LOEB
ROTTERDAM
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

"THE DAWN OF THE NEW ERA"

IMPROVE YOUR PLACE

AND KEEP ABREAST WITH THE TIMES

Consult us about Building and Remodeling on Practical Sanitary Lines . . .

WILDER & DAVIS, Packing House Specialists
315 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

York's new governor to the Legislature a New York paper said that in it "no attempt is made to kindle class jealousy, to portray wealth as necessarily hateful and dangerous, to brand corporations as in the main criminal, or to demonstrate that an immediate and large augmentation of executive power is the people's only avenue of escape from robbery and oppression. The message puts upon the market no economic or Socialistic inventions, nor does it present in new and attractive guise any of the Ten Commandments as a recent discovery." Now, whom do you suppose that means?

Following is the number of hogs slaughtered by Chicago packers and city butchers for 1906 to December 29:

Armour & Co.	1,486,500
Swift & Co.	1,068,900
Schwarzhild & Sulzberger.	519,300
Anglo-American	459,100
Morris & Co.	414,600
Boyd-Lunham Co.	314,400
Hammond Co.	263,300
Continental Packing Co.	198,100
Boore & Co.	195,100
Roberts & Oake.	182,000
Western Packing Co.	114,400
Butchers and outside packers.	691,700
Total	5,907,400

High prices have prevailed for hog products throughout the year, caused by the light run of hogs at the principal Western packing centers, light stocks, and an enormous consumption of provisions of all kinds. The investigation of the packing industry was probably responsible for some falling off in the foreign demand, but the increased consumption of lard and other products in this country as a result of the more rigid government supervision has more than offset this defection. Stocks at the close of the year were comparatively light, particularly of ribs, local supplies of which are estimated at about 4,000,000 pounds, where there are usually 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds in store here. Little old product is on hand. The delayed movement of hogs has upset all calculations, as it was the general opinion early in the season that heavy receipts would come later in the year. Every predicted heavy movement has failed to materialize. Outside speculative interest has been large compared with the trade in other pits.

HARRY HELLER & CO.

Everything in Packers and Sausage Manufacturers, Imported and Domestic Chemicals, Spices, Essential Oils, Preservatives, Colors, Salt, Saltpetre and Binders, Etc. . . .

Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, U. S. A.

FOREIGN MEAT TARIFFS.

The Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor has compiled from the latest tariff schedules of all foreign countries the rates of duty imposed on agricultural products of every description, which will be of interest to exporters and others. Many of these tariffs have been revised or changed altogether since the last publication of rates, and the new figures are worth noting. The tariffs affecting the meat and allied industries are selected from these lists and given hereafter. Two rates of duty are in some instances quoted, the general rate and the conventional rate. Where the latter rate is not quoted, it is meant that such rate does not apply to products from the United States. Tariffs for Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Russia, Spain, Roumania, Greece, Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Chili, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela have been printed in previous issues. Others are as follows:

British India.

(Rupee, \$0.324433.)

	Tariff valuation.	Rate of duty.
Bacon	R. a.	5 p. c.
Beef and Pork	Ad val.	5 p. c.
Beche de mer	Ad val.	5 p. c.
Butter, per lb.	1 4	5 p. c.
Cheese	Ad val.	5 p. c.
Margarine, per lb.	1 4	5 p. c.
Pork hams	Ad val.	5 p. c.
Cottonseed Oil	Ad val.	5 p. c.
Tallow and grease, including stearin	Ad val.	5 p. c.
All other articles, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in in this schedule.	Ad val.	5 p. c.

China.

(Haitwan tael, \$0.808; picul, 133.33 pounds.)

	Haitwan Tael.	Rate of duty.
Bacon and hams	5 p. c. ad val.	
Beef, corned or pickled, in barrels, per picul		.375
Butter, in tins, jars and other packages, per picul.		2.000
Canned meats—		
Bacon or ham sliced—		
1-lb. tins, dozen		.077
2-lb. tins, dozen		.144
Dried beef, sliced, dozen 1-lb. jars.		.114
Mince meat—		
1½-lb. pails, dozen		.100
3-lb. pails, dozen		.181
Kits, ½-barrels and barrels, per picul		.729
Pork and beans, plain or with tomato sauce—		
1-lb. tins, dozen		.040
2-lb. tins, dozen		.075
3-lb. tins, dozen		.085
Potted and deviled meat—		
½-lb. tins, dozen		.022
¾-lb. tins, dozen		.042
Soup and bouilli—		
2-lb. tins, dozen		.101
6-lb. tins, dozen		.244
Tamales, chicken—		.051
½-lb. tins, dozen		.051
1-lb. tins, dozen		.080

Tongues of every description—	
½-lb. tins, dozen	.098
1-lb. tins, dozen	.204
1½-lb. tins, dozen	.287
2-lb. tins, dozen	.333
2½-lb. tins, dozen	.445
3-lb. tins, dozen	.515
3½-lb. tins, dozen	.545
All other kinds of canned meats, including game of every description, with or without vegetables—	
½-lb. tins, dozen	.052
1-lb. tins, dozen	.063
2-lb. tins, dozen	.120
4-lb. tins, dozen	.210
6-lb. tins, dozen	.370
14-lb. tins, dozen	.510
Canned goods differently packed.	5 p. c. ad val.
Glue, per picul.	4.000
Glue, fish, per picul.	830
Lard, pure or compound, in bulk, per picul	.600
Margarine—	
In tins or jars, per picul	1.400
(Bulk) in kegs, per picul.	5 p. c. ad val.
Meats, in bulk—	
Beef, corned, pickled, in barrels, per picul	.375
Dry salted meat, in boxes and barrels, per picul.	.475
Dry sausages, per picul.	.508

Note.—Articles not enumerated in the tariff are subject to a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Japan.

(Yen, \$0.498; kin, 1.32277 pounds.)

	Yen.
Meat, poultry, game, fish, shell fish, and mollusca—	
1. Fresh—	
(a) Mutton, per 100 kin.	7.30
(b) Other, per 100 kin.	30 p. c. ad val.
2. Preserved in tins, bottles and jars—	
(a) Meat, poultry and game, per 100 kin	9.75
(b) Fish, shell fish and mollusca, per 100 kin.	4.30
3. All other—	
(a) Ham and bacon, per 100 kin.	14.00
(b) Salted meat, per 100 kin.	5.50
(c) Salted fish (except whale), per 100 kin	2.00
(d) Other, per 100 kin.	30 p. c. ad val.
Butter, per 100 kin.	27.00
Artificial butter, per 100 kin.	23.00
Cheese, per 100 kin.	17.00
Extract of meat, per 100 kin.	77.00
Pepton, somatose, hemoglobin, infant food, and other similar nutritious foods	35 p. c. ad val.
Eggs, fresh, per 100 kin.	5.80
All other comestibles.	40 p. c. ad val.
Glue, per 100 kin.	2.58
Gelatin, per 100 kin.	18.70
Cottonseed oil, per 100 kin.	3.30
Fats, animal:	
1. Lard, per 100 kin.	5.80
2. All other, per 100 kin.	1.34
Stearin, per 100 kin.	2.10
Olein, per 100 kin.	2.00
Manures (bran, oil cake, dried fish unfit for food, bone dust, dried blood, etc.).	Free

Note.—Imports from the United States are admitted at the conventional rates of duty.

Philippine Islands.

(G. W., gross weight; N. W., net weight.)

	Rate of duty.
Poultry and game, dressed or undressed, N. W., per kilo	\$0.03
Meat, salted or in brine, and jerked beef, G. W., per 100 kilos	.75
Hams, bacon, and other meats, smoked or cured, also sausages not preserved in cans, N. W., per 100 kilos	3.00
Lard (however contained), G. W., per 100 kilos.	2.00
Vegetable lard and all imitations of lard, G. W., per 100 kilos	1.00
Cottonseed oil, in bottles for table use, N. W., per kilo	.05
Canned or potted meats, such as beef, mutton, sausage, chicken, turkey, ham, bacon, and generally all meats preserved in cans or jars, when not exceeding in value \$1 per dozen cans of the weight of one-tenth of a kilogram for each can, and not exceeding in value \$1.75 per dozen cans of the weight of one-fifth of a kilogram for each can, N. W., per kilo.	.05
Canned or potted meats of the delicatessen class, including mincemeat, pate de fole gras, deviled ham, and generally all meats preserved in cans or jars, when exceeding in value \$1 per 1 dozen cans of the weight of one-tenth of a kilogram for each can, and exceeding in value \$1.75 per dozen cans of the weight of one-fifth of a kilogram for each can, N. W., per kilo.	.30
Canned or potted soups of all kinds, including clam broth, N. W., per kilo.	.05
Eggs, salted or preserved, G. W., per 100 kilos.	2.50
Butter, N. W., per kilo.	.05
Oleomargarine, butterine, and all imitations of butter, N. W., per kilo.	.08

(To be Continued.)

WANT A GOOD JOB?

Experts in every branch of the packing-house industry can find lucrative employment by keeping an eye on the "Wanted" department, page 48.

WALTER R. KIRK

619 Postal Bldg. Chicago

Solicits samples of your holdings of

OILS, FATS and GLYCERINS

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 24....	11,410	780	33,703	5,137
Tuesday, Dec. 25....	Holiday.			
Wednesday, Dec. 26..	18,869	722	21,780	18,830
Thursday, Dec. 27....	8,318	912	26,745	22,003
Friday, Dec. 28....	3,016	315	25,494	13,646
Saturday, Dec. 29....	139	25	13,706	1,527
Total last week....	39,752	2,754	121,518	61,143
Previous week.....	78,066	8,196	103,309	83,743
Cor. week 1905....	59,306	2,135	134,464	61,803
Cor. week 1904....	65,737	1,745	84,823	55,832

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 24....	4,156	58	7,318	756
Tuesday, Dec. 25....	Holiday.			
Wednesday, Dec. 26..	3	3	3,703	770
Thursday, Dec. 27....	4,159	46	3,707	1,462
Friday, Dec. 28....	3,817	51	5,591	967
Saturday, Dec. 29....	132	26	3,171	126
Total last week....	17,953	224	23,490	4,081
Previous week.....	28,055	467	20,312	14,224
Cor. week 1905....	20,785	500	37,072	5,522
Cor. week 1904....	21,171	110	19,953	5,631

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date, 3,306,274	413,442	7,230,432	4,782,074	
Year ago.....	3,410,245	380,821	7,711,365	4,735,952
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending December 29, 1906....			369,000	
Week previous.....			535,000	
Year ago.....			412,000	
Two years ago.....			396,000	
Total receipts year to date.....			23,045,000	
Year ago.....			23,807,000	
Two years ago.....			21,702,000	
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:				
Week Dec. 29, 1906....	83,390	250,950	107,390	
Week ago.....	180,400	379,900	164,000	
Year ago.....	111,600	283,900	96,500	
Two years ago.....	100,100	203,800	80,300	
Year to Dec. 29, 1906	8,769,000	17,232,000	10,033,000	
Same period last year	8,677,000	17,742,000	9,702,000	

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Dec. 29, 1906:	
Armour & Co.....	28,200
Swift & Co.....	21,300
Anglo-American.....	6,100
Boyd-Lanham.....	5,300
H. Boore & Co.....	4,100
Continental P. Co.....	2,500
Hammond & Co.....	6,200
Morris & Co.....	7,500
Roberts & Oake.....	4,100
S. & S.....	8,500
Western Packing Co.....	2,800
Omaha Packing Co.....	7,700
Other packers.....	7,600
Total.....	111,300
Week ago.....	158,000
Year ago.....	102,100
Two years ago.....	71,400

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Dec. 29, 1906....	\$5.55	\$6.30	\$5.15	\$7.20
Previous week.....	5.40	6.28	5.10	7.10
Year ago.....	4.80	5.15	5.25	7.15
Two years ago.....	4.70	4.59	4.85	6.75
Three years ago.....	4.90	4.60	2.45	5.60

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$6.30@7.00
Common to good steers.....	4.90@6.30
Inferior to common steers.....	3.85@4.90
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	3.65@5.00
Western range steers.....	3.85@5.35
Yearlings, good to choice.....	5.15@6.15
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.45@3.25
Fair to choice feeders.....	3.50@4.50
Fair to choice stockers.....	2.75@3.50
Common to good culling cows.....	1.25@2.40
Bulls, common to good.....	2.25@4.00
Bulls, fair to choice.....	4.00@4.50
Calves, fair to good.....	3.00@7.25
Calves, good to choice.....	7.25@8.50

HOGS.

Choice to prime heavy packing sows, 280 lbs. and up.....	\$6.30@6.40
Medium packing sows, 230 lbs. and up.....	6.30@6.35
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows.....	6.35@6.45
Mixed packers, with barrow tops, 230 lbs. and up.....	6.25@6.35
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up.....	6.30@6.40
Medium light barrow butchers and smooth sows.....	6.30@6.35
Choice light barrows and smooth sows.....	6.25@6.35
100 to 180 lbs.....	6.30@6.35
Light mixed, 175 to 200 lbs.....	6.30@6.35
Rough sows and coarse stage, 300 to 400 lbs.....	5.50@6.00
Rough throw-outs, all weights.....	4.75@5.50

SHEEP.

Good to prime ewes.....	\$5.00@5.65
Fed western wethers.....	5.40@6.00
Common to fair ewes.....	4.00@4.85
Good to prime native lambs.....	7.25@7.90
Common to fair native lambs.....	6.25@7.00
Fed western lambs.....	6.85@7.85
Common to prime yearlings.....	5.00@6.75
Fed western yearlings.....	5.50@6.50
Feeding lambs.....	6.00@6.60
Feeding yearlings.....	5.25@5.75
Feeding wethers.....	4.50@5.50
Bucks and stags.....	2.00@4.50
Cull sheep.....	2.00@3.75
Cull lambs.....	4.50@5.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1906.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
January.....	9.12	9.12	9.02	9.05
May.....	9.35	9.25	9.25	9.25
RIBS—				
January.....	8.57	8.60	8.57	8.57
May.....	8.95	8.95	8.87	8.87
PORK—				
January.....	15.90	15.90	15.85	15.87
May.....	16.62	16.62	16.35	16.42

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1906.

LARD—				
January.....	9.15	9.17	9.12	9.17
May.....	9.27	9.35	9.27	9.30
RIBS—				
January.....	8.55	8.60	8.55	8.57
May.....	8.82	8.87	8.82	8.82
PORK—				
January.....	15.85	15.75	15.75	15.80
May.....	16.37	16.30	16.30	16.37

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1907.

Holiday. No market.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1907.

LARD—				
January.....	9.20	9.35	9.20	9.30
May.....	9.35	9.37	9.35	9.50
RIBS—				
January.....	8.57	8.77	8.57	8.72
May.....	8.82	9.05	8.82	8.97
PORK—				
January.....	15.82	16.05	15.80	16.02
May.....	16.37	16.70	16.37	16.62

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1907.

LARD—				
January.....	9.32	9.35	9.30	9.32
May.....	9.55	9.55	9.50	9.52
RIBS—				
January.....	8.72	8.72	8.72	8.77
May.....	9.00	9.07	9.00	9.05
PORK—				
January.....	16.55	16.75	16.60	16.67

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1907.

LARD—				
January.....	9.35	9.40	9.22	9.22
May.....	9.55	9.62	9.47	9.47
RIBS—				
January.....	8.77	8.77	8.77	8.77
May.....	9.05	9.12	9.00	9.00
PORK—				
January.....	16.05	16.05	16.00	16.00
May.....	16.72	16.82	16.60	16.60

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, January 2, 1907.—We quote today's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 11; 12@14 ave., 10½; 14@16 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 10½; green picnic, 5@6 ave., 8½; 6@8 ave., 8; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 8; 12@14 ave., 8; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 11½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 11½; 10@12 ave., 11½; 12@14 ave., 10½; 14@16 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 10½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 10½; 12@14 ave., 10½; 14@16 ave., 10½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 11½; 20@22 ave., 11½; 22@24 ave., 11½; 24@26 ave., 11½; 26@28 ave., 11½; No. 1 S. P. picnic, 5@6 ave., 8½; 6@7 ave., 8½; 6@8 ave., 8½; 7@9 ave., 8½; 8@10 ave., 8½; 10@12 ave., 8; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 8½; 10@12 ave., 8½; 12@14 ave., 8½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 11½; 10@12 ave., 11; 8@10 ave., 11½. Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b., Chicago.

JOHN WISHART & CO.

43 So. Canal Street, Chicago

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND
PACKINGHOUSE SPECIALISTSComplete Specifications, Installations
and Tests.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts.....	18	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@25
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@12½
Beef Steaks.....	8	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	5	@10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Ribs.....	6	@6
Corned Flanks.....	6	@6
Round Steaks.....	10	@12½
Round Roasts.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	@10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	8	@10
Rollad Roast.....	10	@12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$1.75
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.25
Hind Quarters.....	16
Fore Quarters.....	12½
Legs, fancy.....	18
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	22

Mutton.

Legs.....	14
Stew.....	5
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	12½
Pork Chops.....	14
Pork Tenderloins.....	22
Pork Butts.....	12½
Spare Ribs.....	10
Blades.....	8
Hocks.....	8
Pigs' Heads.....	5
Leaf Lard.....	12

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	8
Legs.....	14
Breasts.....	8
Shoulders.....	8
Cutlets.....	20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	3	@3¼
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1¼	@1¼
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15	@18
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	80	@85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Spring Chickens.....	@10
Turkeys.....	@12
Fowls.....	@10
Roosters.....	@6½
Ducks.....	@11
Geese, per dozen.....	5.00@7.00

Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys	@16
Chickens	7 @10
Ducks	10 @11
Geese	8 @10

Veal.

Choice.....	9½	@10
Good.....	7½	@9
Medium.....	4	@7
Coarse, heavy.....	5	@8
Coarse, small.....	4	@5

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@14
Ribs, No. 2.....	@12
Ribs, No. 3.....	@6
Loins, No. 1.....	@16
Loins, No. 2.....	@13
Loins, No. 3.....	@8
Rounds, No. 1.....	@7½
Rounds, No. 2.....	@6½
Rounds, No. 3.....	@5½
Chucks, No. 1.....	@6
Chucks, No. 2.....	@5
Chucks, No. 3.....	@4
Plates, No. 1.....	@4½
Plates, No. 2.....	@4
Plates, No. 3.....	@3

Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	32	@33
Creamery Extras.....	31	@32
Creamery Firsts.....	27	@29
Creamery Seconds.....	22	@24
Dairies, Choice.....	27	@27
Dairies, Firsts.....	24	@25
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	19	@19½
Renovated.....	23	@24

Eggs.

Extras	@28
Prime Firsts	@26
Firsts	@24
Fresh at market, cases inc.....	21 @24

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	5 @ 6
Good Native Steers	7 @ 8 1/2
Western Steers	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Native Steers, Medium	6 @ 7 1/4
Heifers, Good	7 1/2 @ 8
Heifers, Medium	6 @ 7
Hind Quarters	1.25 over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1.00 under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Cow Chucks	4 1/2 @ 5
Boneless Chucks	5 @ 6
Medium Plates	2 1/2 @ 2 3/4
Steer Plates	3 1/2 @ 4
Cow Rounds	5 1/2 @ 7
Steer Rounds	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	10 @ 10
Cow Loins, Good	12 @ 12
Steer Loins, Light	12 @ 12
Steer Loins, Heavy	16 @ 16
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	20 @ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	18 @ 18
Strip Loins	9 @ 9
Sirloin Butts	10 @ 10
Shoulder Clods	8 @ 8
Rolls	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Rump Butts	7 @ 7
Trimnings	2 1/2 @ 3 1/4
Shank	2 1/2 @ 3 1/4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	8 @ 8
Cow Ribs, Common Light	8 @ 8
Steer Ribs, Light	12 @ 12
Steer Ribs, Heavy	14 @ 14
Loin Ends, steer-native	10 @ 10
Loin Ends, cow	9 @ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	5 @ 5
Flank Steak	7 @ 10

Beef Offal.

Livers	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Hearts	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Tongues	12 @ 12
Sweetbreads	15 @ 15
Or Tail, per lb.	4 @ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe-plain	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 @ 4
Kidneys, each	4 @ 4
Brains	4 @ 4

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	6 @ 6 1/2
Light Carcass	8 @ 7 1/2
Medium Carcass	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Carcass	10 @ 10
Medium Saddles	10 @ 10
Good Saddles	13 @ 13
Medium Racks	5 @ 5
Good Racks	9 @ 9

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	4 @ 4
Sweetbreads	10 @ 10
Pickles	25 @ 25
Heads, each	10 @ 15

Lambs.

Medium Caul	8 @ 9
Good Caul	10 1/2 @ 11 1/4
Round Dressed Lambs	12 @ 12
Saddles Caul	12 @ 12 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	14 @ 15
Caul Lamb Racks	10 @ 10
R. D. Lamb Racks	10 @ 10
Lamb Fries, per pair	10 @ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	2 @ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8 1/2 @ 9
Good Sheep	10 @ 10
Medium Saddles	10 @ 10 1/2
Good Saddles	12 @ 12
Medium Racks	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Racks	11 @ 11 1/2
Mutton Legs	6 @ 6
Mutton Stew	12 @ 12
Mutton Loins	4 @ 4
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Sheep Heads, each	7 @ 7

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins	10 @ 10
Leaf Lard	9 @ 9
Tenderloins	10 @ 10
Spare Ribs	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Butts	8 @ 8 1/2
Hocks	5 @ 5 1/2
Trimnings	6 @ 6
Shouts	4 @ 4
Pigs' Feet	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Pigs' Heads	4 @ 4
Blade Bones	4 @ 4 1/2
Cheek Meat	4 @ 4
Hog Plucks	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Neck Bones	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Skinless Shoulders	8 @ 8 1/2
Pork Hearts	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Pork Kidneys	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Pork Tongues	2 @ 2
Slop Bones	8 @ 8 1/2
Tail Bones	4 @ 4
Brains	4 @ 4
Rackfat	8 @ 8 1/2
Hams	11 @ 11
Culas	8 @ 8 1/2
Bellies	12 @ 12
Shoulders	8 @ 8 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	6 @ 6
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Choice Bologna	7 @ 7
Viennas	8 @ 8
Frankfurters	8 @ 8
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Tongue	9 @ 9
White Tongue	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Minced Sausage	11 @ 11
Prepared Sausage	12 @ 12
New England Sausage	9 @ 9
Berliner Sausage	15 @ 15
Boneless Sausage	15 @ 15
Oxford Sausage	8 @ 8
Polish Sausage	8 @ 8
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	8 @ 8
Smoked Pork	14 @ 14
Veal Sausage	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Farm Sausage	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	6 @ 6
Boneless Pigs' Feet	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Ham Bologna	11 @ 11
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	11 @ 11
Special Compressed Ham	11 @ 11

Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	19 @ 19
German Salami, New Dry	15 @ 15
Holsteiner, New	12 @ 12
Mettwurst, New	13 @ 13
Farmer, New	21 @ 21
Darles, H. C., New	21 @ 21
Italian Salami, New	16 @ 16
Monarque Correlat	11 @ 11
Capsicola	11 @ 11

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	4.00
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.50
Bologna, 1-50	3.00
Bologna, 2-20	2.50
Viennas, 1-50	4.50
Viennas, 2-20	4.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.85
Pickled Or Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Souts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	—

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 dos. to case	Per dos. \$1.27 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 dos. to case	2.35
4 lbs., 1 dos. to case	4.70
8 lbs., 1 dos. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 dos. to case	17.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	Per dos. \$2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.80
6 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	10.50 @ 10.50
Plate Beef	10.00 @ 10.00
Extra Mess Beef	8.50 @ 8.50
Prime Mess Beef	8.50 @ 8.50
Beef Hams	10.00 @ 10.00
Rump Butts	10.00 @ 10.00
Mess Pork	17.50 @ 17.50
Clear Fat Backs	18.50 @ 18.50
Family Back Pork	13.75 @ 13.75
Bean Pork	13.75 @ 13.75

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Lard, substitute, tierces	8 @ 8
Lard compounds	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Barrels	1/4 c. over tcs.
Half barrels	1/4 c. over tcs.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/4 c. to 1 c. over tcs.
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels	53 @ 53

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	11 @ 16
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Bored. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	8 @ 8
Regular Plates	8 @ 8
Short Clears	9 @ 9
Bacon meats, 1 @ 1 1/4 c. more	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	14 @ 14 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs. average	14 @ 14 1/4
Skinless Hams	14 @ 14
Calas, 6 @ 7 lbs. average	9 @ 9
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. average	9 @ 9
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	20 @ 20
Wide, 8 @ 10 avg., and Strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	14 @ 14
Wide, 10 @ 12 average, and Strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	14 @ 14
White, 12 @ 14 average, and Strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	14 @ 14
Dried Beef Insides	15 @ 15
Dried Beef Knuckles	15 @ 15
Dried Beef Outsides	12 @ 12
Regular Baked Hams	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Smoked Hams	14 @ 14
Baked Picnic Hams	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Rounds, per set	13 @ 13

Middles, per set	35 @ 35
Beef bungs, per piece	5 @ 5
Hog casings, as packed	25 @ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	50 @ 50
Hog middles, per set	13 @ 13
Hog bungs, export	18 @ 18
Hog bungs, large medium	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	2 @ 2 1/2
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	80 @ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	70 @ 70
Imported medium sheep casings	60 @ 60
Beef weasands	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	22 @ 22
Beef bladders, small, per dos.	18 @ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.65 @ 2.70
Hoof meal, per unit	2.45 @ 2.45
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	2.45 @ 2.45
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	2.60 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.40 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	19.00 @ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00 @ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c. @ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$275.00 @ 275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00 @ 30.00
Horns, white, per ton	65.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00 @ 45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	60.00 @ 60.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 62 lbs. ave. ton	70.00 @ 70.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	100.00 @ 100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	9.05 @ 9.30
Prime steam, loose	8.70 @ 8.87 1/2
Neutral	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Compound	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Leaf	9 @ 9

STEALINES.

Prime oleo	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Oleo No. 2	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Mutton	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Tallow	6 @ 6 1/2
Grease	6 @ 7 1/4

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	73 @ 75
Extra No. 1 lard oil	65 @ 68
No. 1 lard oil	46 @ 48
No. 2 lard oil	43 @ 45
Oleo oil, extra	30 @ 30
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Neatfoot oil, pure, tierces	55 @ 55
Acidless tallow oil, tierces	55 @ 57
Corn oil	54.65 @ 54.65

ALLOWES.

Edible	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Prime city	6 1/4 @ 7
Choice country	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/4 @ 7
Packers' No. 1	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/4 @ 7
White, "A"	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Bone	6 @ 6 1/4
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Blue Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Neatfoot Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage Grease	4 1/2 @ 5

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	43 1/4 @ 45
P. S. Y., soap grade	34 1/2 @ 37
Soap, bbls., concn., 63 @ 65% F. A.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% F. A.	1 1/4 @ 1 1/4

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.00 @ 1.05
Barrels, ash	1.20 @ 1.25
Barrels, oak	1.27 1/2 @ 1.30

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar	
White, clarified	4 @ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	4 @ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	4 @ 4 1/2
Salt	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	32.35 @ 32.35
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.48 @ 1.48
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.08 @ 3.08
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.08 @ 3.08
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 1 @ 5 1/2	1.35 @ 1.35

LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO.

Dealers

Office, Postal Telegraph Building

Warehouse, Union Stock Yards

Chicago

TAILOR GRASS NEATFOOT OIL TALLOW OIL

CRACKINGS BONES BONE MEAL

GLUE STOCK FERTILIZERS HOOFS AND HORNS

IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.35@6.25
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.50@5.25
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.50@4.40
Oxen and stags.....	2.75@4.85
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.50@4.35
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	4.90@5.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.25@9.50
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@9.00
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.50@7.50
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@5.00
Live veal calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	3.25@4.00
Live veal calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@5.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.00@8.40
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	7.00@7.85
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@6.50
Live sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.50
Live sheep, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.25@4.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.25@3.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$7.05
Hogs, medium.....	7.00@7.10
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7.20
Pigs.....	7.15@7.30
Roughs.....	6.10@6.30

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	9% @
Choice native, light.....	8% @ 9%
Common to fair, native.....	7% @ 8%

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native, heavy.....	9% @ 9%
Choice, native, light.....	8% @ 9%
Native, common to fair.....	8% @ 8%
Choice Western, heavy.....	7% @ 8%
Choice Western, light.....	7% @ 7%
Common to fair Texas.....	6% @ 7%
Good to choice heifers.....	7% @ 8%
Common to fair heifers.....	6% @ 7%
Choice cows.....	6% @ 6%
Common to fair cows.....	5% @ 6%
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6% @ 7%
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	5% @ 6%
Fleshy hologna bulls.....	6% @
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11 @ 11 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 12 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 9c. per lb.; No. 3 ribs, 7 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 14c. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 10c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 7 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 6 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 5 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 9c. per lb.; No. 2 rounds, 7c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 6 1/2 c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	@14
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	11 1/2 @ 13
Western, calves, prime, per lb.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Western calves, fair to good.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Western calves, common.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	10%
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 9 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 9 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	12 @ 12 1/2 @ 13
Spring lambs, good.....	11 @ 12
Yearling lambs.....	10 @ 11
Sheep, choice.....	@ 10
Sheep, medium to good.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Sheep, culls.....	8 1/2 @ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs, average.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs, average.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Smoked Picnics, light.....	10 @ 10 1/2

Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	9% @ 10
Smoked shoulders.....	9% @ 10 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	14 1/2 @ 15
Dried beef sets.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15 @ 15 1/2
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11 @ 11 1/2

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@70.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones.....	42.00 @ 45.00
Hooft, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 80.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@240.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	75 @80c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @80c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6 @10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @25c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	8 @10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	12 1/2
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	12

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@50

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tierces or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	9
Beef, hungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6 1/2
Beef, hungs, per lb.....	5
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1a.....	5 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2a.....	2 1/2 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	14 1/2	16
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12	18 1/2
Pepper, Pannang, white.....	14 1/2	15 1/2
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	14	—
Allspice.....	7	9 1/2
Coriander.....	6	9
Cloves.....	17	20
Mace.....	47	52

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	20
No. 2 skins.....	18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	18
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	16
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	1.90
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	1.85
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.05
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.50
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.50
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.50
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
Branded skins.....	.11
Branded kips.....	1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.05
Ticky skins.....	.11
Ticky kips.....	1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 3 skins.....	.11

DRESSED POULTRY.

DRY PACKED.

Turkeys, Jersey, Md. and Del., fancy.....	20 @22
Jersey, Md. and Del., fair to good.....	18 @19
Ohio & Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	@17
Other Western, dry-picked, fancy.....	@19
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	@19
Other Western, prime.....	@17
Other Western, fair to good.....	@16
Chickens—Broilers, 4 lbs. to pair and under—	
Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	24 @25
Philadelphia, dry-picked, avg. run.....	18 @20
Other Pa. & N. Y., dry-picked, fancy.....	18 @20
Other Pa. & N. Y., d. p., avg. run.....	15 @17

Chickens—Roasting, 8 to 12 lbs. to pair—	
Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	18 @20
Other Pa. & N. Y., roast, d. p., fancy.....	14 @16
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy.....	14 @15
Western, dry-picked, fancy.....	12 @12 1/2
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	12 @12 1/2
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	12 @12 1/2

Chickens—Medium weights, 5 to 7 lbs. to pair—	
Phila., dry-picked, average run.....	@13 1/2
Other Pa. & N. Y., dry-picked, avg. run.....	12 1/2 @13
Western, milk fed.....	12 1/2 @13
Western, scalded, average.....	10 @10 1/2

Fowls—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	@13 1/2
Phila., dry-picked, average run.....	@13
Western, d. p., fancy, 4 to 5 lbs. each.....	11 1/2 @12
Western, dry-picked, best average run.....	10 @10 1/2
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	11 1/2 @12
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	11 1/2 @12
Western scalded, best average run.....	10 @11
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	8 @ 9

Other Poultry—	
Old cocks, dry-picked.....	@ 8 1/2
Old cocks, scalded.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Geese, spring, Maryland, fancy.....	14 @15
Geese, spring, Western, fancy.....	11 @12
Ducks, spring, Maryland, fancy.....	14 @15
Ducks, spring, Ohio and Mich., choice.....	13 @14
Ducks, spring, Western, choice.....	12 @13
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to down, per dozen.....	\$4.75
Squabs, prime white, 8 1/2 lbs. to down.....	\$2.00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	1.75 @2.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring Chickens.....	@12
Fowls, per lb.....	@13
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 9
Turkeys, per lb.....	@15
Ducks, per lb.....	@13
Geese, per lb.....	10 1/2 @12

GAME.

Wild Ducks—Canvasback, per pair.....	2.00 @3.00
Redhead, per pair.....	1.50 @2.00
Blackhead, per pair.....	.75 @1.00
Mallard, per pair.....	1.25 @1.50
Blue Wing Teal, per pair.....	.75 @1.00
Green Wing Teal, per pair.....	1.00 @1.25
Ruddy, per pair.....	.65 @ .85
Widgeon, per pair.....	.25 @ .50
Common, per pair.....	.25 @ .40
Rabbits—Cotton tail, pair.....	.23 @ .25
Jacks, per pair.....	.40 @ .50

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.50
Dried blood, West. high grade, fine.....	2.95 @ 3.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.55
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.85
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.50 and 10c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	3.10 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton.....	2.65 @ .35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.05 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @10.05
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@40 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.16 1/2 @ 1.20 1/2
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18 1/2 @ 2.27 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S.P.....	.50 @ .40

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 2.

CATTLE.—The cattle market opened Monday with receipts 23,137. All classes of buyers had good orders and the market was active with prices strong to 10c. higher. Practically everything had crossed the scales by noon and it was a very satisfactory market for salesmen. The top reached \$7 for one load of shorthorns average 1,415 pounds. The quality of the arrivals was not good and only comparatively few sales were reported above \$6.50. Tuesday was New Year's Day. The receipts at the yards were light, being about 3,500 cattle. Wednesday's receipts estimated 25,000. The choice heavy shipping and export steers ruled steady. Buyers complained of a scarcity of good steers and bought the low grade cattle mostly 10c. lower. One load of strictly prime steers mixed Angus and Herefords, average 1,406 pounds, brought \$7.20. The next highest price recorded for straight loads of cattle was \$6.65, average 1,473 pounds and 1,441 pounds. Two loads of 1,510 pound steers brought \$6.60, and the big bulk of the offerings of steer cattle went from \$5@6. Two good sized bunches of fed Westerns, average 1,249 pounds and 1,374 pounds, went at \$5.60. Country shippers who had cattle on the market to-day were generally well pleased, the market having shown a substantial advance during the past ten days. Offerings of native butcher stock have met with good inquiry from local killers. The better grades of cows and heifers have advanced 10@15c. this week and the canners and cutters are a drag on the market and hard to sell. Veal calves declined 50c. to-day. Bulls met with good demand at firm prices both from local killers and shippers, butcher bulls going at the best prices of the season, largely \$3.45@3.85, good bolognas around \$3.25, choice fat heavy bulls upwards of \$4, plain and common light bulls \$2.40@2.75, little stockers down to \$2.25. In the cow market the demand was for the better grades. Some choice Angus and Hereford heifers went at \$5.75, but there was a scarcity of good kinds and not many went over \$4.50. Bulk of the good cows and heifers \$3.40@3.85, medium, \$2.90@3.25; common light heifers around \$2.50; cutters, \$2.25@2.60; largely around \$2.50 for the better kind. Not many canners above \$2.10 and down to \$1.15; best calves \$8, good kinds largely \$7@7.50, light \$5.50@6, medium around \$5, good heavy \$3.50@4, common \$2.50.

HOGS.—Monday of this week the receipts of hogs were 38,425. The market opened quite active and strong, most of the early sales showing fully 5c. advance from Saturday's average prices. Choice heavy hogs sold up to \$6.50, but later the improvement was lost and the market closed weak. Tuesday's receipts were about what the trade expected, 20,891. The extreme top was \$6.45, with most of the good to choice grades selling from \$6.30@6.40. To-day, Wednesday, the receipts were estimated at 32,000. The market was never active at any time. Packers were bearish and this made trading very slow. Prices will average a shade lower than yesterday, most of the good hogs selling around \$6.35, with a few choice reaching \$6.42½. There was an easy feeling at the finish, but the supply was fairly well cleared. The provision market ruled somewhat stronger to-day and with moderate receipts during the balance of the week we believe that prices should hold up in good shape. The supply of choice heavy hogs continues noticeably

short and not enough of this grade coming to supply the demand. Quotations: Choice heavy shipping, 250 lbs. to 300 lbs., \$6.35@6.42½; light butchers, 180 lbs. to 230 lbs., \$6.32½@6.37½; light mixed, 200 lbs. to 230 lbs., \$6.25@6.35; choice light, 150 lbs. to 180 lbs., \$6.25@6.32½; mixed packing, 240 lbs. to 280 lbs., \$6.25@6.35; heavy packing hogs, 300 lbs. to 400 lbs., \$6.25@6.40; rough packers in small lots, \$5.90@6.15; stags, \$5.25@6; boars, \$4@4.50; good pigs under 100 lbs., \$5.75@6; good pigs, 100 lbs. to 130 lbs., \$5.80@6.20.

SHEEP.—The supply of sheep and lambs was moderate Monday and Tuesday of this week and about equal to the demands, thus creating a fairly active trade all along the line at prices comparatively steady with last half of last week. This morning's early estimate of 22,000 was not up to general expectations, and the early arrivals sold about the same as Tuesday; trains were late and by ten o'clock it was plainly evident the early estimate was clear out of range, as sheep and lambs kept pouring in up to noon and the early estimate of 22,000 was raised to 32,000, and buyers pounding the market to the limit of 10c. to 15c. on lambs and 20@30c. on sheep and yearlings. The proportion of sheep was larger to-day than for some time past and particularly was this true of ewes; export wethers reached \$5.85, but bulk of the good to best wethers sold from \$5.50 to \$5.75, and only a limited number of ewes sold above \$5.35. An extra class of lamb weight Mexican yearling wethers landed at \$6.85 early, but later on very good to choice sold at \$6.35@6.65, while strong weights and fair grades sold from \$5.85@6.25. One lot extra native lambs sold early at \$7.85 and several loads prime native as well as western lambs at \$7.65@7.75, and very good medium lambs at \$7.35@7.50, and the market closed with good to best wethers selling at \$5.20@5.75, mediums \$5.35@5.50. Good to best handy weight yearlings \$6.25 to \$6.65. Plain fat grades \$5.75@6.15. Good to best lambs \$7.40@7.75; mediums \$6.75@7.35; feeders \$6.50@6.75.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Jan. 4.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 39,300; last week, 18,800; same week last year, 37,600. Fed steers are steady with a week ago, and are closing this week strong. Cows and heifers steady to 10c. lower, with weaker tendency. Fat bulls are a quarter higher. Stockers and feeders are a quarter higher. Calves are 20@40c. higher. Very few range cattle were included in receipts. Top beef steers, \$6.25; numerous sales at \$5.90 or more; bulk, \$4.75@5.75; heifers, \$3.25@5.25; cows, \$2.60@4.50; bulls, \$2.75@4.30; veal calves, \$6@7.50; heavy calves, \$3.50@4.75. Quarantines steady and in small supply.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 47,800; last week, 31,500; same week last year, 51,500. The market has had some reverses, but the general tendency is stronger; prices are strong to-day; top, \$6.47½; bulk, \$6.35@6.42½; weights below 200 lbs., \$6.20@6.35; pigs, half a dollar lower, \$4.75@5.25. Quality averages good, especially light hogs, which are fat and well finished.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 21,400; last week, 18,800; same week last year, 31,900. The market is steady to strong on good stuff. Lambs are selling at \$7@7.60; yearlings, \$5.90@6.60. Wethers are scarce; most of the aged sheep are ewes, which are closing the week 10@20c. lower; wethers, \$5@5.75; ewes, \$4.75@5.35. Bulk of supply is from

Kansas and Oklahoma; few from Colorado feed lots.

HIDES are steady; green salted, 10@11½c.; bulls and stags, 9c.; glue, 7c.; horse hides, \$2.50@3.50; hog skins, 20@30c.; Angora goat skins, 25@75c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. M. Co.	327	—	—
Armour	3,794	14,309	5,380
Cudahy	3,857	7,964	1,591
Fowler	1,132	—	1,849
Morris	4,292	7,018	3,380
Ruddy	523	—	—
Schwarzschild	5,945	10,230	3,454
Swift	5,848	8,562	6,052

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 1, 1907.

The first day of the new year made a very good start in the local cattle trade. Receipts were below a Tuesday average, but in the face of the holiday character of the day the demand was good and business was done early on a good strong and shade higher basis of prices for all steers. A very good kind of short fed heavy weight steers sold at \$5.75, slightly lighter kinds at \$5.50@5.60 and a good showing of light and medium weights at \$5.00@5.30. The market for cows and heifers was active on a full steady basis of prices, and a quick clearance was made. Veal calves were strong at 25c. higher, with tops selling at \$7.25. There was good local demand for stockers and feeders, but practically no outside inquiry; however, local dealers were bidding strong and around a dime higher for the limited offerings. Total receipts for the year were 606,187.

The arrivals of hogs did not carry as heavy weight as on the previous day and for this reason prices on paper might look a little lower. But when quality and weight are considered, the market was fully steady and carried good active tone. While there were not as many good heavy as were here on the previous day, there was a liberal showing of nice butchers weighing between 200 and 250 pounds, but not a big showing of light weights, and there was an entire absence of pigs. Hogs sold largely at \$6.30@6.40; the prime heavy weights are now outselling the light hogs by 5c.@7½c. The trade at the beginning of the year seems to be carrying good healthy tone, although there is some indication of increased receipts in the near future, but it will require the first half of January to determine whether there are enough hogs available to let packers break the market to any extent. The total receipts for the year were 1,908,207.

The market for sheep and lambs developed a breaking tendency to-day and after the first rounds prices were generally 10c. lower. Good Western lambs sold at \$7.50 and yearlings at \$6.25. In a general way the outlook for the sheep market favors firm prices although liberal receipts during the next ten days immediately following the holidays may cause some easing off in prices. The receipts for the year were 826,764.

JOSEPH E. SCHOEN

57-240 La Salle St., Chicago

Analytical and Consulting Chemist
Chemical Engineer

SPECIALTIES—Packinghouse and Allied Industries, Food and Manufacturing Processes

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 31, 1906.

	Beaves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,949	2	846	9,501	12,968
Sixtieth street	978	30	1,322	5,811	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	17,000
Lehigh Valley	5,385	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	926	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	61	88	24	3,850
Totals	10,238	93	2,456	15,336	33,808
Totals last week	11,596	104	3,081	23,844	38,756

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Armenian	430	—	1,800
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Minnehaha	420	—	1,400
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Minnehaha	450	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Armenian	420	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Armenian	—	2,600	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Majestic	—	1,600	—
Armour & Co., Ss. Philadelphia	—	2,600	—
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Majestic	—	1,200	—
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Umbria	—	1,400	—
R. A. Jackson, Ss. Gordon Castle	—	16	—
Montell & Son, Ss. Vigilancia	6	—	—
Total exports	1,726	16	12,000
Total exports last week	2,249	130	14,350

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO DECEMBER 31, 1906.

Exports from:	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	1,726	16	12,000
Baltimore	835	—	—
Boston	2,853	1,011	11,100
Philadelphia	1,230	—	1,200
Portland	1,410	1,398	—
Newport News	622	—	—
St. Johns	2,462	599	—
Exports to:			
London	3,533	—	9,750
Liverpool	5,067	2,409	15,150
Glasgow	1,487	599	—
Bristol	593	—	—
Manchester	442	—	—
South Africa	—	16	—
Nassau	6	—	—
Totals to all ports	11,158	3,024	24,900
Totals to all ports last week	10,173	2,204	25,350

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending December 29:

CATTLE.

Chicago	21,799
Kansas City	11,494
St. Joseph	4,879
Cudahy	401
Sioux City	1,967
Wichita	209
South St. Paul	2,996
New York and Jersey City	8,605
Fort Worth	5,517
Detroit	408

HOGS.

Chicago	98,028
Kansas City	37,797
St. Joseph	28,048
Cudahy	15,104
Sioux City	17,754
Ottumwa	10,980
Cedar Rapids	12,755
Wichita	4,717
Bloomington	1,914
South St. Paul	11,580
Indianapolis	22,070
New York and Jersey City	33,808
Fort Worth	6,967
Detroit	3,885

SHEEP.

Chicago	57,062
Kansas City	18,114
St. Joseph	4,230
Cudahy	255
Sioux City	439
Wichita	12
South St. Paul	1,353
New York and Jersey City	15,320
Fort Worth	194
Detroit	3,122

Russian Sheep Casings.

EXPORTERS
HABERKORN BROS.,

SCHWABENSTRASSE NO. 29

Hamburg, Germany.

Importers of all kinds of

AMERICAN SAUSAGE CASINGS

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.00, nominal; city steam, \$9@9.25, nominal; refined Continent, tcs., \$10.; do., South America, tcs., \$10.50; kegs, \$11.50. Compound, \$8.25.

HOG MARKETS, JAN. 4.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 20,000; strong to 5c. higher; \$6.10@6.50.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 8,000; strong; \$6.30@6.47½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 4,500; higher; \$6.25@6.35.

ST. LOUIS.—Higher; \$5.75@6.45.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 9,000; active; \$6.20@6.55.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 3,400; 10@15c. higher; \$6.80@6.95.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 50 cars; steady; \$6.60@6.65.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.—Beef, extra India mess, 73s. 9d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 83s. 9d.; shoulders, 46s.; hams, short clear, 59s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 52s.; do., short ribs, 55s. 6d.; do., long clear, 28@34 lbs., 53s. 6d.; do., 35@40 lbs., 52s. 6d.; do., short clear, 49s.; bellies, 60s. Tallow, 28s. Turpentine, 50s. 9d. Rosin, common, 10s. 6d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tierces, 47s. 3d.; do., American refined, pails, 48s. 6d. Cheese, white, 62s.; do., colored, 63s. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 48 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 34s. 10½d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 24s. 9d. Linseed (London), La Plata, January and February, 39s.; Calcutta, 42s. 3d. Linseed oil (London), 21s. 6d. Refined petroleum (London), spot, 67-16d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog receipts are still moderate and their prices for the day 5c. higher. The products markets, therefore, continued in favor of sellers.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market opens to-day slightly easier and quiet. The arrivals of the oil are steadily increasing. First "call" prices: January at 38¼@39¼c.; February at 38¼@38¾c.; March at 37¼@38¼c.; May at 37½@38c.; July at 37¼@38¼c.; September at 38¼@38¾c. Sales 500 bbls. May at 37¼c. Immediately after the "call" sales 500 bbls. first half January at 39¼c.; 100 bbls. May at 37¼c.; 500 bbls. July at 38c.

Tallow.

Market quiet and firm, without change from the features in our review.

Oleo Stearine.

Quoted at 12c. in New York.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

On account of the holidays in Europe during the last two weeks, which only just now have come to an end, there has not been much to report about the oleo market, but from now on we expect a good, healthy market at steady prices for all grades, seeing that the supplies of oleo oil are light in this country and are light in Europe. Complaints continue all over the country that good cattle are scarce, hence do not give the usual quantity of fat for oleo oil and this is likely to keep the market high for a long time to come.

There is a very good demand for neutral lard, for which the price is now very close to that of oleo oil, and the business in neutral lard starts in the new year very satisfactory. As regards butter oils, this crop will not make much fine quality and buyers will have to take the best that the mills can make, which will not be anywhere near what the churners used to get in former years.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, January 2, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 53 bbls., 80 tcs.; Callao, Peru, 13 bbls.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 63 bbls.; Fort de France, W. I., 59 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 197 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 93 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 698,522 lbs., 35 bbls., 75 tcs.; London, England, 490,860 lbs.; Panama, Panama, 59 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 96 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 36 bbls.; Reval, Russia, 50 bbls.; Santiago, Cuba, 10 bbls.; Southampton, England, 718,039 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 15 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 583 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 22 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 85 bbls., 35 tcs.

OLEO OIL.—Aalesund, Norway, 20 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 105 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 125 tcs.; Drontheim, Norway, 35 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 175 tcs.; London, England, 450 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 70 tcs.; Tonsberg, Norway, 210 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 2,000 lbs.; Fort de France, W. I., 7,200 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 2,420 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 6,700 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 2,300 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 5,000 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 5,000 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 1,400 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 4,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 149,759 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 7,846 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 9,750 lbs.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Jan. 3, 1907.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 60 per cent. 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. for 60 per cent. 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb. 98 per cent. granulated caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb. 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent. 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs. Borax at 8c. per lb. Tale at 1½c. to 1½c. per lb. Silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs. Silica at \$15 to \$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Marble flour at \$9 to \$10 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Chloride of lime in casks, \$1.50 per 100 lbs., barrels 2c. per lb. Carbonate of potash, 4½ to 5c. per lb., according to test. Electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent. at 6c. per lb. Palm oil in casks, 6¾c. per lb., and in barrels, 7½c. per lb. Green olive oil, 65c. per gal. Yellow olive oil, 70 to 75c. per gal. Green olive oil foots, 6c. per lb. Ceylon coconut oil, 9 to 9½c. per lb. Cochineal cocoanut oil, 9½@10c. per lb. Cottonseed oil, 45c. per gal. Corn oil, 5.15c. to 5.30c. per lb.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1906.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	15,000	2,000
Kansas City	300	3,000	—
South Omaha	100	5,000	500

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1906.

Chicago	28,000	32,000	25,000
Kansas City	9,000	7,000	5,000
South Omaha	5,000	5,000	7,000

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1907.

Chicago	3,000	22,000	12,000
Kansas City	11,000	11,000	5,000
South Omaha	1,800	3,000	4,000

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1907.

Chicago	20,000	32,000	22,000
Kansas City	9,000	11,000	4,000
South Omaha	3,500	11,000	3,000

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1907.

Chicago	6,000	22,000	13,000
Kansas City	7,000	9,000	3,000
South Omaha	4,000	5,000	6,500

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1907.

Chicago	2,000	20,000	8,000
Kansas City	2,000	8,000	2,000
Omaha	1,800	4,900	2,000

Retail Section

RETAILERS AND THE FOOD LAW.

The federal pure food law went into effect this week, and many butchers have gotten the idea that this law affects their handling of meat products, and is mixed up with the meat inspection law. The food law has nothing to do with domestic meats or meat products. If a dealer handles imported meat delicacies, these come under the pure food regulations. Such articles must be called by their right names and the labels must state every ingredient.

Delicatessen dealers are affected considerably, since all imported food products and all domestic food products except meats come under the food law. Salad oil, for instance, must bear a label stating its ingredients, and cottonseed oil cannot be sold as olive oil. It can be sold as "salad oil" in the State of New York, however. Of course all canned fruits, vegetables, condiments, etc., come under the new regulations, which prohibit harmful preservatives, harmful coloring matters, etc.

All goods on hand on January 1 are exempt from the regulations. Old labels may be used until next October, provided stickers are added complying with the regulations. The law applies only to interstate commerce, and a dealer can sell anything made in his own State without reference to the federal law. Only his State law governs him there. Many State laws are more stringent—and unfair—than the federal law, so the dealer gets neither relief nor added trouble from the new law.

NEW FOOD LAW FOR KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., has a new food ordinance which went into effect January 1. It is patterned closely after the federal food law, and also provides for a veterinary as meat inspector. The chief inspector will look after canned goods and prepared foods, and another inspector will investigate hotels and restaurants.

Retail butchers can get the most reliable help through the "Wanted" page of The National Provisioner. Good men are snapped up quick. Watch page 48.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A. Radford has opened a new butcher shop at Grafton, Neb.

John Neilson has opened a new meat market at Alcester, S. D.

McClees & Reger have opened a new meat market at York, Neb.

A. C. Dunseth has engaged in the meat business at Seattle, Wash.

Elmer Erickson will open a new meat market at New Egypt, N. J.

William Harting has engaged in the meat business at Uhling, Neb.

Fire destroyed the butcher shop of Sisto Feltz, at Santa Rosa, Cal.

Barritt & Banford have engaged in the meat business at Chilliwack, B. C.

The meat market of H. B. Rogers at Quincy, Mich., has been gutted by fire.

Mitchell & Thomas have engaged in the meat business at Zillah, Wash.

M. C. Stewart has sold his butcher shop at Gardner, Kan., to J. S. Hulse.

J. Johnamison has recently engaged in the meat business at Havelock, Neb.

D. Nebergall has sold his meat business at La Junta, Col., to H. B. Badger.

Holloway Bros. have engaged in the meat business at Walla Walla, Wash.

Dawson & Son have recently engaged in the meat business at Chincok, Wash.

J. F. Whittier has purchased the meat market of J. R. Lloyd, at Athol, Kan.

Harry Hopkins' meat market, at West Newton, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

E. S. Edmonds has sold his meat market at Lawrence, Kan., to J. S. Schleifer.

J. W. Cochrell has purchased the meat market of E. P. Hickman at Mercer, Mo.

O. S. Holt has sold his butcher shop at Oskaloosa, Iowa, to Walter C. Chew.

Smith & Whisler have sold their meat business at Oxford, Neb., to P. D. Fisher.

George Lawson has purchased the meat market of Jewell & Turner at Denver, Col.

George Gehring has sold his butcher shop at Morrowville, Kan., to W. J. Hoffine.

B. E. Harrington has sold his meat market at Wichita, Kan., to Wm. F. Windsor.

The Boudreaux meat market at Lake Charles, La., has been damaged by fire.

H. J. Klumb has purchased the butcher shop of C. H. Balduff at Fremont, Neb.

John Miller has sold his meat market at Lakeview, O., to Wallace Brideweisser.

F. M. Wetzel has sold his meat business at Pittsburg, Kan., to Charles E. Durham.

Funk & Graves have purchased the meat business of Gus Price at Enterprise, Ore.

L. P. Alexander has purchased the meat market of L. D. Castro, at Wetmore, Kas.

J. O. Hackett has purchased the meat business of C. W. Stuckey at Plainville, Kan.

R. S. Park & Co. have sold their meat business at Columbus, Kan., to Bert Youngman.

James Watts has succeeded to the meat business of Gordiner & Watts at Ellsworth, Kan.

H. C. Lynn has purchased the meat business of P. W. Rhodes & Son at South Bend, Wash.

The death is reported of H. R. Head, a prominent provision dealer of Brookline, Mass.

F. H. Weingarten has sold his meat market at Tacoma, Wash., to Rabasa Bros. & Radonich.

J. R. Carter has been succeeded in the meat business at Morgan, Texas, by Carter & Daniels.

E. E. Wisdom has succeeded to the meat market of Wisdom & Stevens at Ft. Scott, Kan.

Davis & Hays have been succeeded in the meat business at Roseburg, Ore., by W. T. Davis.

E. J. Milburn has sold his grocery and meat market at Richland, Mich., to Trussant Dubey.

Alcorn & Son have been succeeded in the meat business at Seymour, Mo., by Shields & Alcorn.

Dunlap & May have been succeeded in the meat business at Milan, Mo., by J. A. & J. J. Dunlap.

Kirkman & Bennett have been succeeded in the meat business at Tribune, Kan., by G. W. Bennett.

In a recent fire at Silver Creek, Neb., the meat market of Roth & Waterman was destroyed.

Potee & Conner have been succeeded in the meat business at Spearville, Kan., by Conner & Jewett.

Pavlick & Case have been succeeded in the

TALKS BY THE MANAGER=No. 33



One thing I can say about S & S Skinning knives that ought to be enough—they are used steadily in the largest packing houses in the country.

Not only because our skinning knife is made of a steel that will absolutely hold its edge under the severest use, but because it is designed by practical men.

It is shaped so you can work with it without tiring the hand unduly.

Look at the picture, and you will see what we mean.

Every S & S knife is guaranteed. I should think that fact alone would recommend it to you.

(Signed) THE MANAGER

NATIONAL CUTLERY CO.

Detroit, U. S. A.

meat business at Grand Rapids, Wash., by Rick & Case.

The Earle Provision Company, of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with \$2,000 capital stock, by A. W. Lincoln, C. A. Broden and E. C. Lincoln.

The Schwartz Meat Market, Ltd., of Shreveport, La., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by A. H. Nichol, J. H. Cohn and G. C. Terry.

The Vandonald Company of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock to deal in groceries, meats, etc., by E. I. Van Furst, 18 Arlington place, Brooklyn; T. G. Williams, 105 Plymouth street, Jersey City, N. J., and G. S. MacDonald, 150 Nassau street, New York City.

THE STORAGE OF UNDRAWN POULTRY.

At the recent annual convention of the American Warehousemen's Association the current agitation of the question of wholesomeness of undrawn poultry came up for a general discussion. A committee was appointed for the purpose of keeping watch of developments and that it was the expressed sense of the association that state governments, city councils and boards of health should refrain from taking any action in the matter until the investigation now being conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry should be completed and the results published. This is common sense.

Up to this time the idea which seems to exist in the minds of certain would-be reformers that undrawn poultry is not wholesome food after a certain number of hours, is clearly based upon imagination only. As a rule those persons who are proclaiming this supposition as a fact and who are endeavoring to procure legal prohibition of the sale of undrawn poultry, are those who have had no experience whatever in handling poultry and who are in ignorance of the methods and effect of carrying dressed poultry in cold storage; or they are, worse still, persons who are not only ignorant of the facts, but who have a strong opinion that they know a lot about the business which is really not so.

One of the most important things for a dealer in perishable food stuffs to learn is the means of handling the goods so as to avoid loss of condition and quality; for loss here means loss of value and the self-interest of the merchant is continually spurring him to study the best methods of effective preservation.

Now dressed poultry has been handled in a commercial way from time immemorial, and during the past thirty years or so, since the introduction of cold storage, the carriage of stock from the season of abundance to the season of greater scarcity has been an important feature of the trade. Without this ability to carry the surplus stock from one season to another the trade could never have reached its present enormous proportions and the people could never have enjoyed any such general use of the product as they now do.

By means of cold storage holding the profitable production of poultry on our farms has been enormously extended. Be it remembered that by this means certain kinds and qualities of poultry which, naturally, have but a short season, become available to the people throughout the entire year, thus greatly increasing the amount consumed. For instance

the turkey crop is at its best in point of age, tenderness and general quality only during about four months of the year—say from October to January inclusive; if at other seasons people had to eat only the more or less scrawny toms and flabby hens then commonly obtainable fresh killed, the consumption of turkey would then be practically nil.

But cold storage permits the slaughter of the bulk of the crop while in its best condition for food and preserves these qualities practically unchanged until the following crop is matured. So with broiling and roasting chickens—they may be raised by our farmers in many fold larger quantities than could ever be consumed during the short season when they are at their prime only because they may then be slaughtered and stored away for use during the long season when such quality cannot be obtained in fresh killed goods.

This business of carrying poultry in storage is not a mere speculation—it is a legitimate function of the trade and has been studied for years by merchants who are constantly gaining experience and to whom every additional bit of information as to the best means of preservation is a matter of dollars and cents. Methods of killing and dressing have been studied for years with the one great object in view—preservation of quality. Methods of packing have been experimented with and investigated for the same reason: storage temperatures have been studied and every feature of the business has been made the subject of careful observation for the great end—preservation of quality.


When one considers the enormous value of the commodity so handled, amounting yearly to millions upon millions of dollars, is it reasonable to suppose that if drawn poultry would carry better than undrawn the merchants would not have found it out? They have discovered the best possible methods of killing and bleeding, the best methods of abstracting the animal heat, the best methods of dressing and packing, the best form of packages, the best temperatures for storage—is it reasonable to suppose that they have blindly been carrying frozen poultry undrawn when it would have kept better drawn?

The question of loss of weight by removal of entrails has nothing whatever to do with it. If drawn poultry would keep better and sweeter, and be more acceptable to consumers it would have become the practice years ago—the drawing would have been done at the interior slaughtering establishments and the original prices would have been regulated accordingly.

We have not the slightest doubt that if the government experiments now being conducted at Washington are properly carried out—if

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the birds, drawn and undrawn, are of equal freshness and soundness when put in storage and carried under identical conditions—the undrawn birds will be found in every case to carry their condition the best, no matter at what temperatures they may be held.

It would certainly seem the part of common sense on the part of lawmakers of our States and cities throughout the land, whenever called upon by visionary advocates of drawn poultry and restricted storage, to interfere with a business of such proportions, conducted in the main to the satisfaction of consumers everywhere, to give some consideration to the facts above stated, and to remember that where quality and values are largely synonymous terms merchants may be safely left to look after the best means of preservation.

There may be poor poultry—frozen and unfrozen—just as there are poor goods of any kind resulting from ignorance, incompetency or accident, and if legal means are necessary to prevent the sale of such, well and good—no sane dealer will object. But the poor quality does not come because the birds are not drawn, and if drawing were compulsory there would be a far greater proportion of it. Let us hope for a little common sense in dealing with this matter.—New York Produce Review.

Are you in need of a good man? An inch on page 48 will get him.



C. WALTER.
 MANUF'G OF
ARTISTIC HORN WORK

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 2346 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.
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NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES LIQUORS IN DRY GOODS.

GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

J. N. Hawkinson, of Swift & Company's branch house department, Chicago, was in New York this week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Dec. 29 averaged 7.34 cents per pound.

Emil Heimburger, of Ninety-eighth street and Madison avenue, is about to open a new market on upper Broadway in the neighborhood of 125th street.

W. D. Hassler, assistant to General Eastern Manager Christian of the Cudahy Packing Company, has as a guest this week his brother, Frank Hassler, of Chicago.

The annual beefsteak dinner of the employees of the Swift East Side Market will take place this year on the night of February 9 at Stein's Garden in East Fifty-eighth street.

The sixth annual ball of the Bronx Branch, United Master Butchers of America, will be held at Muller's Bronx Casino on Thursday evening, Jan. 30, with music by Caspar and a big entertainment programme.

Vice-President Frank T. Fuller, of the National Packing Company, was in New York this week en route to Europe with Mrs. Fuller. The trip will include both pleasure and an inspection of the National's foreign connections.

That gorgeous affair, the annual masquerade ball of the veteran Bloomingdale Germania Butcher Guard No. 1, occurs at Harlem Casino on Tuesday evening, January 29. The ball committee expects to win the blue ribbon for successful management of this event this year.

G. F. Swift, Jr., who has devoted himself closely to the development of the Swift provision business for the past two years with little rest, sailed this week for a recreation trip through Europe. It is not improbable that he will do a little business on the side, however.

The Cudahy Packing Company's new house at Passaic, N. J., originally opened by Hicks

Griffin under his own name, is said to be prospering mightily under the management of George P. Osborne, formerly of Cudahy's provision department at Philadelphia. Mr. Griffin is still connected with the house.

Frank Esmond, manager of the Murray Hill market of Swift & Company, and one of the best liked men in the local trade, was reported very ill again this week and his recovery is not expected. Mr. Lowell, who has managed Swift's Manhattan market house for several years, has finally been assigned as Mr. Esmond's successor at Murray Hill.

The sixth annual masquerade ball of the United Branches of the Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers of Greater New York takes place at Sulzer's Harlem River Casino, 127th street and Second avenue, on Wednesday evening, January 23. The Seventy-first Regiment Band will furnish the music. Five per cent of the gross receipts of this event, which is usually the most largely attended of the winter, will go to the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Collection of New York and the balance to the Hospital Bed Fund of the Benchmen's Association.

The weather throughout the holiday week almost demoralized the poultry market and resulted in a glut of turkeys and fowls which did harm to the meat trade as well. The weather was bad both in the producing and market sections for poultry, and the year ended disappointingly, though figures show that 170,000 packages more of poultry were sold in New York in 1906 than in 1905. A lot of dealers got stuck on the Thanksgiving market, and a lot more were left holding the bag on the Christmas market. The demand for beef and small stock was almost at a standstill during the reign of cheap poultry, but there were signs this week of a reaction, and the turn of public taste back to beef and lamb is expected to help trade considerably during the coming weeks.

BAN PUT ON GAME TRADE.

The closed season for all game, both domestic and foreign, under the New York State law begins this week. Local commission men, dealers and butchers who handle game are prohibited from selling or even having in their possession any game except wild ducks, under penalty of prosecution. Game may be stored until the beginning of the open season if bond

is given, but otherwise dealers must dispose of their stocks at once, before a deputy comes around and gets them into trouble.

Some local commission men thought they saw a little light this week as far as foreign game is concerned. The New Jersey laws bar domestic game after January 1, but say nothing about foreign game. The latter can therefore be stored in Jersey City cold storage warehouses, which are spacious enough to take care of all supplies, and dealers believe they can sell to steamship companies and other customers outside New York State without getting into trouble. But it's dollars to doughnuts the game authorities will find an excuse to camp on their trail just the same.

THE BIG U. D. B. BALL.

One of the big social events of the winter in meat circles is the annual ball of the United Dressed Beef Company Mutual Aid Society. The U. D. B. boys have a habit of making things hum when they start out to do it, which accounts for the reputation these affairs have achieved. This year's event is the twelfth, and the committeemen in charge declare that it will be the best of all. It occurs next Friday evening, January 11, at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth street, near Lexington.

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ton avenue. The entertainment committee, consisting of Chairman Isaac Schwartz, James Mulvey and Jacob Schwartz, has prepared a vaudeville program which they say contains only "headliners." They are keeping it secret and promise some big surprises. The ball committee will have something new and gorgeous in the way of decorations, and the music, supper and other features will be as elaborate as usual. Tickets for the event are in great demand, and there promises to be a particularly brilliant array in the boxes.

WALLABOUT DOES BIG BUSINESS.

The growth of Brooklyn's chief market centre, Wallabout Market, is indicated by the claim of the Brooklyn Eagle that the market did a business amounting to \$50,000,000 last year. Until 1895 the market was nothing more than a group of wooden shanties; now it is one of the best market centers in the metropolis. Every building in the market is profitably and permanently occupied and prominent merchants in the various lines, meats, poultry, dairy products, general produce, fruits, eggs and all subsistence commodities say that the volume of their traffic has certainly doubled within the past ten years. One of the leading poultry merchants said that he had ascertained by actual review that his transactions in the year just closing are double those of 1901.

SWIFT LOSES FINE HORSES.

Swift & Company lost seven fine draft horses in the wreck of the Erie Railroad ferry-boat Paterson last Saturday morning on the Hudson River, between Jersey City and West Twenty-third street. The boat was cut in two in a collision with a freight barge and the passengers and drivers had barely time to escape before she sank. The horses went down struggling and screaming. There were two splendid three-horse teams and trucks and a single-horse wagon loaded with meats and produce bound for the company's Manhattan branch houses. Manager T. C. Sullivan of Swift's produce department was mourning over a "fall in the egg market" as a result of the loss of 'steen hundred dozen Brookfield eggs in the wreck.

NEW S. & S. STABLES.

Work on the new building for the S. & S. Company's stables, on Forty-sixth street, is progressing more rapidly than it has done, as building operations have been much retarded of late through inability to get material, etc. The officers of the company are anxious to see these handsome new stables completed, as it will improve their traffic arrangements, and will also give them the space now occupied by the old stables on the packing-house block, which they intend to use to enlarge the killing floors of the First avenue plant.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The New York City Department of Health reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending December 29, 1906 as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 30,483 lbs.; Brooklyn, 6,527 lbs.; Queens, 589 lbs.; total, 37,599 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 2,580 lbs. Poultry and game.—

Manhattan, 14,000 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2,190 lbs.; The Bronx, 50 lbs.; Queens, 25 lbs.; total, 16,265 lbs.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Bornstein, L. & M., 32 Clinton; A. Schrekinger.
Cohen, A., 221 E. 110th; H. Brand.
Fiskin, F., 54 E. 120th; H. Brand.
Gelbtuch, F.; E. Diamond.
Lubitch, S., 1384 2d Ave.; United D. B. Co.
Schwartz, A., 142 Orchard; M. Lipsitch.
Spondre, H., 527 E. 12th; H. Brand.
Schneider, H. H., 1141 Intervale Ave.; United D. B. Co.
Schoenholz, J., 19½ Pitt; B. Bressman.
Wegdorowitz, B., 1752 Park Ave.; S. Levy.
Weiss, B., 123 Ave. C; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Collin, M., 419 Lenox Ave.; S. Collin.
Fels, A., 236 E. 112th; J. Fels.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Drefenbach, G., 1822 Fulton; J. Levy.
Dorfman, Sam, 273 Wyona; Levy Bros.
Gerson, C., 1006 Fulton; Julius Levy.
Moss, Abraham, 324 Sutter Ave.; Levy Bros.
Scheetman, Isaac, 55 Cook; Julius Levy.
Sneider, Seidel & Jesaya Shaker, 31 Belmont Ave.; Mendel Feuerstein.
Sherman, Nathan & Barnett; Levy Bros.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Estrin, Morris, 933 DeKalb Ave.; Max Henschaff.
Ehlers, W., 345 Franklin Ave.; G. Kaffman.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Canary, L. & F., 1707 2d Ave.; L. Kanarek.
Duncan, H. S., 257-259 W. 38th; Plymouth Realty Co.
Freiling, E., 1720 Bathgate Ave.; C. F. Gennerich & Co.
Haber, M., 1570 Bathgate Ave.; H. Poehr.
Jelalian, O., 456 W. 17th; F. Herzog.
Korner, J., 218 Ave. A; H. Hoffman.
Lipkowitz & Ring, 208 E. Broadway; I. Litwak.
Quinn, W. J., 63d St. and Columbus Ave.; Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, Hotel Empire.
Schildkret, S., 74 W. 118th; J. Halbren.
Thwaite, A. L., City Island; S. Street & Co.
Abrahams & Richer, 164 E. 7th; J. Halbren.
Farfaro, L., 15 W. Houston; A. Liederman.
Hochman, S., 204 Broome; L. Dikman.
Hobets, J., 2768 Broadway; M. Weeks.
Johnson, H. H., 103 W. 14th; G. Taylor.
Kamensky, J. & E., 174 6th; Paulsen & Roey.
Milcsich, S., 106 Ave. B and 119 St. Marks Pl.; M. Gliganich.
Newman & Apter, 96 Allen; E. R. Biehler.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Engelman & Vogel, 205 West; M. & B. Koenig.
Gelb, I., 55 E. Houston; L. Beck.

Pindat, B. & L., 9 S. William; H. Biehler.
Poehr, H., 1570 Bathgate Ave.; M. Hahn.
Schachat, D., 1274 Lexington Ave.; S. Rosenstein.
Taylor, G., 103 W. 14th; H. H. Johnson.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Horowitz, Louis, 1777 Pitkin Ave.; S. Levin.
BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.
McNamara, James F., 237 5th Ave.; Matthew Fitzpatrick.
Pupke, Sophie M., 197 Court; F. Pupke.
Timm, Adolph, 1816 Fulton; Herman Bischoff and H. Peters.
Wanzwag, Solomon, 95 Scholes; Sarah Wanzwag.

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